THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly Paper, one year, invariably in advance,.....$3 00
Do. Six months, " " " 2 00
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" six months, " " " 5 00
" three months, " " " 3 00
" one month, " " " 1 00

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 22. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1866. NO. 30.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

North Carolina,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1866.

Mary Cole,
Wiley Cole,
Bassil Cole,
Jesse Cole,
Mary Beal,
Joshua Cole,
John Cole,
Caroline, daughter of Owen Halsoe, and wife Keziah,
Richard Swinson and wife Ann. } Petition Dower.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard Swinson and wife Ann, two of the defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successfully at the Court House door in Kenansville, and at three other public places in Duplin County, and also in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, notifying said defendants Richard Swinson and wife Ann of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex partee* as to them.

Witness, WALTER R. BELL, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday of July, A. D., 1866, and in the 91st year of American Independence, this, the 4th day of August, 1866.

WALTER R. BELL, Clerk.
Aug. 9 27—6t

North Carolina.

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1866.

John R. Miller and wife, Nancy Ann, vs. Frederick H. Smith and wife, Celia Jane. } Petition Partition of Land.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that Frederick H. Smith and wife, Celia Jane, in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is, therefore, on motion ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successfully at the Court House door in Kenansville, and at three other public places in Duplin County, and also in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next Term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex partee* as to them.

Witness, WALTER R. BELL, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday of July, A. D., 1866, and in the 91st year of American Independence, this, the 4th day of August, 1866.

WALTER R. BELL, Clerk.
Aug. 9 27—

Order of Publication.

State of North Carolina, Richmond County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, A. D., 1866.

Mary McNeil vs. Malcom McNeil and others, } Petition for Dower.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that Malcom McNeil, one of the defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Wilmington *Journal*, a paper published in the city of Wilmington, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appear at the next term of this Court and plead or answer to said petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to him.

Witness, Frank. Sandford, Clerk of our said Court at office in Rockingham, the 30th day of July, A. D. 1866.

FRANK. SANDFORD, Clerk.
August 2. 26—6w

J. G. WALLACE. J. B. SOUTHERLAND.

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OFFICE NO. 57 NORTH WATER STREET,

(Wharves and Warehouses foot of Walnut St.,)

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt personal attention to all consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, Pitch, Lumber, &c., &c., either for sale or shipment. Also, to forwarding Merchandize, &c.

July 5 w-1-tf

S. T.--1860--X.

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS TROUBLED with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fever.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has an unmutilated metal cap over the top of each bottle, and green label for exportation, around each neck. Send descriptive circular around each bottle.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
New York.
April 19 12-1y

BENNETT, VANPELT & CO.,

28 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK.

SHIPMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES, PRODUCE, &c., will be forwarded to us by Messrs. Wallace & Southerland, of Wilmington, who will pay revenue tax and other charges. All goods covered by insurance, without advance.

Feb 15 2-tf

ALEXANDER SPRUNT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

April 19 12—6m

SHACKELFORD, HAAS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 159 Front St., New York,

No. 32 Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

NAVAL STORES, COTTON, LUMBER, COTTON YARNS, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand, in Wilmington, and for sale at wholesale, a large assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES.

Sole Agents in North Carolina for the Sale of WHITTEMORE'S COTTON CARDS.

Refer to Messrs. J. Stiner & Co., 49 Vesey St., Messrs. Moses & Schiller, 32 Broad St.

Feb 8 w-1-tf

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE,

ANSON COUNTY, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL OPEN UNDER UNUSUALLY favorable auspices, on the first Monday in September next.

The standard of scholarship will not be surpassed by that of any Female School in the South.

Expenses as follows:—Board, washing and fuel, per session of 19 weeks, $55, on a specie basis, or its equivalent in currency. Tuition from $10 to $25, payable in like manner.

Pupils furnish their own lights, towels, sheets and pillow cases.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, or refer to testimonials at the office of Cox, Kendall & Co., Wilmington, N. C.

J. E. BLANKENSHIP,
President C. F. College.

Anson ville, N. C. Aug. 17, 1866—29-tf.

North Carolina Agricultural House

AND

HARDWARE STORE.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,

22 POLLOCK STREET, NEWBERN.

WATER STREET, WILMINGTON.

T. J. MITCHELL. GEO. ALLEN. D. T. CARRAWAY.

May 10. 14-tf

Real Estate for Sale.

THAT FINE BUILDING LOTS ON THE CORner of Third and Red Cross streets, with a small new house with four rooms on one Lot, front on Third street 132 feet; on Red Cross street about 112 feet. It is the finest location for a residence in the city. For terms, apply to

S. M. WEST,
Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker.
Aug. 23. 29—tf.

MY HUSBAND'S GRAVE.

The following lines are suggested by a slab in the soldiers' burying ground at Greenville, Alabama, placed upon the grave of G. W. Nichols, C. S. A., by his affectionate wife:

At last my husband's grave is found!
My aching feet may rest,
And I may swoon away and dream
I lean upon his breast.

A Southern man, for Southern cause,
Regardless of the cost,
Wore Southern gray; 'neath Southern flag
He fought and won—I lost!

And though the marshalled hosts in file
Tramp heavy on my heart,
I'd rather weep than blush for him—
Thank God, he bore his part!

How long ago I cannot tell—
It seems one hundred years!
For time has held in scarlet hand
An hour-glass dimmed by tears.

God bless the gentle ones who came
At dawning of the year,
And wept with me and garlanded
Bright laurels for thy bier!

A widow's prayer will rise for aye,
Strangers, for thee and thine;
Tho kindly hands that ministered,
How blest, had they been mine!

An emblem of my widowhood
Is all that I can bring—
A stainless harp, four broken chords,
And one poor, silent string!

Ah, wake me not! This spirit hand
That sweeps the green, strong pine
With fingers light, and strokes my hair
Caressingly, is thine.

Kisses I press upon the earth,
Oh, stillest arms, unfold!
Thou wilt not give me kiss for kiss,
Oh sad, thou art so cold!

If life and death were mine to choose,
I'd be the coldest clod
On thy dead heart, than living flower
That breathes above the sod!

I wait; sleep on where comrades sleep
Off guard; thy warrior soul
Would rather rise in ranks when God
Shall call His muster-roll!

AN APPEAL OF THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH TO THE PRESIDENT.

BY MARGARET J. PRESTON.

You stand upon the chasm's brink,
That yawns so deadly deep,
Ready to bridge the rift—we think—
And dare the noble leap;
Go!—till this rent with purpose bold—
Right war's red deeds of shame;
And Curtius, with his legend old,
Will pale before your name!

We meddle not with questions high;
The holier office ours,
To follow where man leads, and try
To hide the flints, with flowers.
We sought, thro' all our mortal strife,
To succor, soothe, sustain;
And not one Southern maid nor wife
Has grudged the cost or pain.

So now, when might has won the day—
When hopes and aims are crossed,
We cheer up, uphold,—as best we may—
The hearts whose all is lost.
Rebellious—outlawed—what you will—
We dare a boon to crave;
We trust that calm forbearance still,
Against such odds,—so brave!

For sons—for husbands—not one plea!
For *men*—to whom you give,
With unupbraiding leniency,
Free right—broad room—to live!
But with a tender woman's claim,
Warm in our souls, we come—
Strong in the spell-word of a name,
That holds denial dumb.

He, in whose more than regal chair,
You sit supreme to-day—
Could *he*, unmoved, uncensuring, bear
That wrong should wrest away
What calmed a dying father's breast,*
As with rare tear and moan,
Within *his* childless arms he prest
The babes, thence named "his own?"

His own? Yet she—sole daughter left,
Of all that stately race.
An exile wanders sad—bereft
Of certain dwelling place;
Within her old ancestral halls,
The hearths no beams reflect;
And over lawn and garden falls
The mildew of neglect.

The blood allied to Washington,
Spurned from the rights *he* gave!
Denied the vaunted justice done
To every home-born slave!
Tell not the broad of Askelon—
Let Gath not hear afar;
Lest Kingdoms sneer it, one to one—
"How base Republics are!"

You do not war with women. * * Good!
Let such your boast still be;
We do not ask a single rood
Of ground for Mary *Lee*,
Yet, tho' our Hero's wife be banned
As touched with treason's stain,—
For Mary *Custis* we demand
Her Arlington again!

* See Irving's Washington—death of Colonel Custis. LEXINGTON, Va.

The Late Riot in New Orleans—The Report of the Military Investigation Commission Nearly Complete—Suspension of the Loyal Tribune Newspaper—Condition of the Cotton Crop in Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, August 21, 1866.—The labors of the Military Commission, appointed to investigate the origin and causes of the late riot in this city are drawing to a close. The report, consisting of deductions from the two thousand pages of evidence, will be submitted to General Sheridan about the close of the month. After endorsing the report, General Sheridan will transmit it to the War Department. It is believed that the report will be of a radical political character.

The New Orleans *Loyal Tribune*, republican newspaper and freedmen's organ, announces its temporary suspension to-day.

Two bottles were picked up at the mouth of Bayou-Terrebonne, on the Gulf of Mexico, on the 15th instant, and contained the following papers:—

"SHIP FLYING EAGLE, May 24, 1866.

"Lost all masts and in a hopeless condition, with ten feet water in the hold. CRAGAN.

No. 2, much faded, in pencil:—"U. S. Ship Powhattan, Chinese Coast, October 19, '57."

Cotton is reported as knee high in the eastern part of Warren and Claiborne counties, Mississippi, and devastated by worm, but good in Pike, Arriete, Franklin and Marion counties. The *Cotton Grower's Report* says: "In Hinds, Madison, Carroll, Claiborne and Scott counties, of 323 plantations, which, in 1860, employed 7,624 hands on 84,311 acres, making 46,631 bales, there are this year 3,495 hands planting 32,222 acres. From the other counties the reports are not full. On this basis the crop of 1866 would be 400,000 bales in Mississippi and 1,700,000 bales in the United States."

COLUMBIA, Aug. 22.—His Excellency, the Governor, has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the Legislature on the 4th of September, at 8 P. M.

STATE NEWS.

HOMICIDE IN MORGANTON.—We mentioned last Friday, a terrible tragedy as occurring in Morganton. The Statesville *American* thus particularizes:—We have been informed by a gentleman from Morganton, that Mr. Robert Tate, a most estimable young gentleman, was brutally murdered in cold blood by James McKesson last Tuesday. McKesson was the husband of Mr. Tate's sister, and in a drunken fit last week, shot at his wife three times, which caused her to leave home and go to her father's for protection. A few days afterwards, McKesson went and persuaded his wife, upon fair promises of repentance, to return with him to their home. In passing a neighbor's house on the road, he told his wife to proceed on, that he was thirsty and would call and get a drink of water.

Here he met Tate, who in a mild manner remonstrated with him for the brutal treatment of his sister, McKesson's wife. McKesson asked him if he "took it up." Tate replied "no," but he wished him to act better in future. McKesson then told him to come out and he would shoot him. Tate not supposing that he would put his threat into execution, perhaps, stepped out at the door, and was shot down, and died in about ten minutes afterwards. Tate was unarmed, a single man, and most worthy gentleman. McKesson made his escape and had not been apprehended at the last accounts. The gun that was used was charged with wood-screws, several of which were extracted from the body of the deceased.

ANOTHER LEFT US.—Since our last mention of the number of our town people who have settled in other places since the close of the war, we regret to have to add also the departure of one of our oldest and most prominent citizens, who during his long residence in Fayetteville became so widely known and esteemed, both by his conduction of of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly Observer, and the book business, and his conservatism and liberality as a politician. The Messrs. Hale, we have learned, design establishing a general book and publishing house in New York; and from their long experience in that line of trade, and their thorough knowledge of the wants of buyers, they will be enabled to fill the orders of their acquaintances and friends throughout the South to the best advantage. Mr. D. T. Newby, connected before and during the war, with the book and stationery department of the Observer office, still continues that business in Fayetteville.

Fayetteville News.

GOT LICKED,—Two men, formerly soldiers in the late Confederate Army, one of them having deserted the cause, and went over to the Yankees, and it seems, pilotted the enemy through this section, got into a muss in this place, yesterday afternoon, and both were pretty badly whipped for presuming to thrust their probocis into a respectable crowd. "Their sins do follow them"—such a man as the deserter is universally despised even by our late enemies, as an honest yankee, remarked in our hearing a day or two ago, "d—n a man who would desert his cause, never mind how bad that cause."—*Goldsboro' News.*

THEFT.—The store of Messrs. M. Rountree & Co., was entered on Monday night, by some person or persons unknown, and several articles of value, including some pieces of broad cloth and dry goods, were stolen. The goods have not been recovered, nor has the criminal been arrested.—Occurrences of this character are becoming quite common in this community. The perpetrators of such deeds should be diligently sought for, and when ascertained, severely punished, otherwise there will be no security for property.

Wilson Carolinian, 22d inst.

CHARGE OF POLIGAMY.—A marriage took place in this town last night, between a couple of strangers, and the company were enjoying the occasion as is usual—in fact, all went "as merry as a marriage bell," until another stranger, hailing from the county of Wilson, made his appearance, almost breathless, and exclaimed "Good Lord! I wish I had got here a little sooner! That woman is married! She stayed with her husband at my house last night! and now she has gone and got married again! I came here with my wagon to-day, after her things, to take them to Wilson, and now she's gone and got married! H—l will be to pay!"—*Goldsboro' News.*

PARDONS.—Pardons have been received at the Executive office for the following persons and are ready for delivery:

R. W. Boddie, Nash Co.; Ann McNeeley, Rowan Co.; D. Roneberger, Cleaveland Co.; C. E. Allen, Halifax Co.; J. R. Addington, Wilkes Co.

WAKE COUNTY COURT.—This tribunal is in session the present week, with an immense amount of business and a crowded State docket on its hands. The whole week will probably be consumed by the latter.

On Monday, Wm. H. High, Esq., was elected Chairman of the Special Court, *vice* W. W. Holden, Esq., resigned.—*Sentinel.*

MOORE COUNTY.—We learn that Colonel W. B. Richardson, of Moore, is a candidate for the Senate from Moore and Montgomery, and as yet has no opposition. Col. R. is a loyal Union man.

Standard.

LEGISLATIVE.—We learn that Dr. R. K. Speed and Gen. W. E. Mann are candidates for the Senate in Perquimans and Pasquotank.

Thomas Wilson, Esq., is a candidate for the Commons from Perquimans.

We do not know the political views advocated by these gentlemen.—*Standard.*

DEPUTY COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.—Major W. W. Lander, whose recent brilliant debut on our boards is fresh in the memory of the public, the whilom Deputy of Internal Revenue, is a defunct official. Is it possible that a dignitary so completely covered with honors and consequence as his gradiloquence could be removed? *Oh, mirable dictu!!* Farewell champagne suppers! farewell the brilliant repartee, the elegant *jeu d'esprit* and the polished redundancy of genial wit! Farewell to the jingling of the toasting glass, and all the hilarious conviviality of the Deputy's banquet! all, all farewell, for his transitory reign is o'er!

Chelsea L. Estes, Esq., is the new appointee for the position, and his promotion over Lander affords undisguised delight to the community.

Newbern Commercial.

A NOBLE BIRD.—A young American Eagle taken from his eyrie in our neighboring forests, by an adventurous knight, was the subject of much investigation and comment yesterday. We measured him, and found his length was thirty inches from tip to tip.

This bird of liberty, while passing the door of a noted raidical, shrieked and fell to the pavement. No wonder that the monarch of the forest shrank with horror from such an abode.

Newbern Commercial.

ANOTHER AFFAIR IN MORGANTON.—We learn from passengers by the Western train last evening, that Morganton has been the scene of another serious affray. On Sunday last a difficulty arose between Capt. Junius Tate, and a Mr. Corpening, recently a Director of the Western Rail Road. Corpening struck Capt. Tate, whereupon Tate stabbed him several times with a pocket knife, which he had in his hand at the time the difficulty commenced. The wounds were at first considered mortal, but last advices report Corpening improving.—Capt. Tate was arrested.—*Salisbury Banner.*

FIRE.—About 3 o'clock, A. M., on Sunday morning, a frame building, near the Court House, and immediately South of St. Luke's Church, belonging to John I. Shaver, Esq., but occupied by Mr. Aldrich as a dwelling house, was discovered to be on fire. The building, with a small out-house, was entire consumed. Scarcely anything was saved from the building, and Mr. Aldrich and family were left with a very scanty supply of wearing apparel.—*Salisbury North State.*

LECTURES IN RALEIGH.—We are informed that the Young Men's Christian Association of this City, propose to secure the services of eminent and able lecturers to deliver during the ensuing season a series of six lectures. The proceeds of these lectures to be applied to the support of the poor.

It is proposed, in order to ascertain whether our citizens are favorably inclined to the measure, to issue season tickets, covering all the lectures, at $2 a ticket. Admission to each lecture singly will be fifty cents. Those who may desire season tickets, will leave their names with R. W. Best, W. H. Spencer, Perrin Busbee or Leo D. Heartt.

Ral. Progress.

CROPS.—The cotton and corn crops upon the highlands have not been better for periods before the war, and the yield will be larger than ever before, if no disaster occurs, and we should have a late fall. Upon the river bottoms below Weldon, the crops will not be so good, and some of the most practical farmers think there will not be more than half a crop made "upon the river." The county, however, will make for market more cotton than she made in 1860. * * * Before closing, I would add that the crops of cotton and corn in Edgecombe are superb, and will yield more than an average crop. Indeed, North Carolina will make more cotton than she did in 1860.

Halifax Cor. Petersburg Index.

CASE OF MR. BLOW.—The Williamston *Expositor* calls upon Gov. Worth to interpose in behalf of a young man by the name of Blow, from Pitt county, who was arrested by the military authorities for a battery upon a freedman, while under civil bonds, and subsequent to Gen. Robertson's late order. The attention of the Governor having been previously called to the same matter, he at once addressed Gen. Robertson on the subject.—He has been assured that the arrest was an error, for which the Commanding General expresses his regret. Mr. Blow is no longer in military custody.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

FIRE IN SMITHFIELD.—On Sunday morning last, about 11 o'clock, A. M., the kitchen to the house owned by Mrs. Hobbs, in Smithfield, and occupied by her mother, Mrs. A. B. Northam, and herself, was found to be in flames. The fire had so far progressed, when discovered, that it was impossible to save the dwelling or out houses, which were entirely consumed. By the prompt endeavors of the citizens, however, everything that the dwelling contained was saved.

At the same time that these houses were burning, a dense smoke was seen in the direction of Mitchner's depot, which it has since been ascertained proceeded from the burning of the house of Mr. Millener, Agent of the N. C. Railroad Company. It was entirely destroyed.

A MATTER TO LOOK TO.—Our Northern friends will perhaps get an insight into the present condition of Southern society, and the necessity for a friendly policy towards the whites of the South, when we inform them that the County of Wake alone, is now muleted in a tax of about $1,800 per year to pay jail fees, and other expenses of arresting and punishing negroes for stealing and other offences. Three-fourths of this sum must come out of the white people of the County, besides the loss of their goods, &c.—*Sentinel.*

A MAN SHOT BY HIS DOG.—Mr. John Cole, of Johnston county, recently went to the house of his neighbor, Mr. Nathan Williams, to go a hunting. While standing in the yard, with his gun by his side and his dog playing about him, and jumping up on him, the dog accidentally struck his foot against the hammer of the gun and fired it off,—the shot entering the left of Mr. Cole's abdomen, and travelling upward along the left side and coming out at the shoulder. At last accounts Mr. Cole was alive, but his ultimate recovery is considered doubtful.

OUR MAMED HEROES.—We saw no less than *seven* one-legged former soldiers alight from an omnibus in front of one of our city hotels on Saturday. These gallant, unfortunate men were probably all from one county, and have come here to avail themselves of the noble munificence of the State in providing our mutilated heroes with artificial limbs.—*Sentinel.*

Asylum for Southern Orphans.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 23.—The committee of ladies appointed by the "Southern Orphan Relief Association of Baltimore, have communicated as follows to the Council of this city:

RICHMOND, Aug. 21, 1866.

To the Honorable Council of the City of Richmond, Virginia:

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the "Southern Orphan Relief Association of Baltimore, Maryland," would respectfully report to your honorable body that they have been sent to this city to procure a lot or parcel of ground upon which to build an asylum for the orphan children of those Confederate soldiers who lost their lives in the late war.

The Society expects to erect a building which will be an ornament to the city and worthy of the great objects they have in view. It is proposed to receive orphans from every Southern State and all religious sects.

For the support of this great charity they think ample means will be obtained from Maryland and the Southern States.

It had been hoped that some generous gentleman of this city or its vicinity would have ere this responded to the published wishes of the Society in this particular; but as no offer has yet been made, the committee, anxious to carry back to Baltimore some assurance that a lot will be given them, beg most respectfully to present their wants to your honorable body.

They feel very certain that some such assurance from you will greatly stimulate the liberality of the people of Baltimore, and cheer the hearts of those who are laboring in this good work.

[Signed] Mrs. E. A. T. MEANS,
Mrs. J. S. RICHARDSON,
Mrs. E. W. SCHAIERS.

The following preamble and resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

"The Council of the city of Richmond having heard with the liveliest satisfaction of the purpose of the Southern Orphan's Relief Association of Baltimore to build an asylum for the orphan children of those Confederate soldiers who lost their lives in the late war, and that they propose to erect said asylum in or near the city of Richmond, provided a suitable lot for that purpose shall be donated either by the city or any private person; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That the Council of the city of Richmond hereby pledge the faith of this city to procure and donate for said purposes a suitable lot, to be ready at such time as may be required.

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three members of the Council be appointed to co-operate with the authorities and committee of the said Southern Orphan's Relief Association in such manner as to secure the success of the enterprise.

"*Resolved*, That the Chamberlain of the city transmit to Mrs. E. A. T. Means, Mrs. J. S. Richardson, and Mrs. E. W. Schaiers, the committee of the Southern Orphan's Relief Association, a copy of the foregoing.

The fair for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum would open on the 10th of September. Speaking of the departue of these ladies, the *Times* says:

Mrs. E. A. F. Means, Mrs. J. S. Richardson and Mrs. E. W. Shaires, the committee of ladies from the Relief Association of Baltimore, who have recently visited Richmond for the purpose of obtaining a suitable lot upon which to erect an asylum for the support and education of the children of deceased Confederate soldiers will return home to-day. In announcing their departure, we take pleasure in wishing them God-speed. They have visited us on a glorious mission, and as might be expected the object has been fully realized, as by the Council proceedings it will be seen that resolutions have been adopted pledging the city to the purchase and donation of a lot whereon to build an asylum for our helpless orphan Confederates.

Department of the South—General Sickles' Staff.

General Order No. 1, from headquarters Department of the South, announces that Major General D. E. Sickles assumes command of the Department, and pusblishes the following named officers as his staff:—

Brevet Colonel A. Moore, Captain and Aid-de-Camp; First Lieutenant J. W. Clows, Adjutant Sixth infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant General; Major J. P. Roy, Sixth United States Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector General; Brevet Major General R. O. Tyler, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, Chief Quartermaster; Brevet Brigadier General W. W. Burns, Major and Commissary of Subsistence United States Army, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Charles Page, Surgeon United States Army, Medical Director; Brevet Captain C. Pyne, First Lieutenant Sixth Infantry, Acting Judge Advocate.

General Sickles also directs that all orders and circulars published to the Department of South Carolina and the Department of the Carolinas will remain in force in the Department of the South until otherwise ordered by competent authority.

The President and the Office-Holders—Mr. Stanton.

From the correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Rumors are rife concerning removals and appointments to office. The President has made the important declaration that "heretofore he made removals from personal reasons, and should now make them for national reasons." Every Radical incumbent of office may apply the rule to himself.

There was a full meeting of the Cabinet to-day. Secretary Stanton did not send his resignation to the President, as has been reported. He loves power too well to *resign it*, and until he has a positive assurance from Mr. Johnson that he *must* go out of the Cabinet, he will hold on. Such assurance will be given ere long.

TEXAS.

Its Final Remission to the State Authorities.

The following is the correspondence relative to the tranfer of the State of Texas to the authorities chosen by the people thereof:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 11.

To his Excellency Andrew J. Hamilton, Provisional Governor of the State of Texas, Austin, Texas.

SIR: The time has arrived when, in the judgment of the President of the United States, the care and conduct of the proper affairs of the State of Texas may be remitted to the constitutional authorities chosen by the people thereof, without danger to the peace and safety of the United States. By direction of the President therefore, you are relieved from the trust which was heretofore reposed in you as Provisional Governor of the State of Texas. Whenever the Governor elect shall have accepted and become qualified to discharge the duties of the executive office, you will transfer the papers and property of the State now in your custody to his excellency the Governor elect. You will please give me a reply, specifying the day on which this communication is received. I have the honor to be, your excellency's most obedient servant,

HENRY STANSBERRY,
Acting Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of Texas.

SIR: By direction of the President I have the honor herewith to transmit a copy of a communication which has been addressed to His Excellency, Andrew J. Hamilton, Provisional Governor of Texas, whereby he has been relieved of the trust heretofore reposed in him, directed to deliver into your Excellency's possession the papers and property relating to that trust. I have the honor to tender you the co-operation of the government of the United States whenever it may be found necessary in effecting the early restoration and the permanent prosperity and welfare of the State over which you have been called to preside.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

HENRY STANSBERRY,
Acting Secretary of State.

[Telegram.]

AUSTIN, TEXAS, August 14, 1866.

The Hon. H. Stansberry, Acting Secretary of State.

SIR; Your despatch of the 11th instant received yesterday. The provisional government was turned over to the officers elect. I beg to assure the President of the appreciation entertained by the people of Texas of the just policy pursued by him, and hope to convince the most sceptical of the fidelity of the people to the general government. Respectfully,

W. THROCKMORTON.

The Women of the South.

BY COL. B. H. JONES.

The world never before witnessed such an exhibition of patriotic devotion and entire self-denial as that displayed by the women of the South. Timid by nature, and reared in the lap of ease, luxury and indulgence, their unflinching courage and complete self-abnegation not only nerved our arms and fired our hearts, but successfully challenged the sympathy and admiration of the entire unprejudiced world. They cheerfully yielded their husbands and fathers, their sons and brothers, and lovers—not without tears, it is true, but certainly without murmurs—for the success of a cause interwoven with every fiber of their tender and faithful hearts.

They denied themselves all the comforts and conveiences of their homes for the amelioration of our condition, and with an energy that never tired, and a faith that never doubted, they labored, and prayed and hoped for the grand consumation of victory. In the wild bivouac, on the wearisome tramps and the roar of battle—in the crowded and gloomy precincts of the hospital—everywhere, at all times, under all circumstances, they were the angel ministers of hope, and faith, and charity and goodness. Their words and smiles encouraged and stimulated the faithful and the brave, while every instinct of their pure souls recoiled from the baseness and cowardice that culminated in treachery and desertion, and the sneer of their contempt and the hiss of their scorn haunted, as a frightful phantom, the footsteps of the skulking traitor.

To the very last, through victory and defeat, through sunshine and storm, they were as true to the cause as the needle to its magnet; and when came our ruin, final and irretrievable, they felt the misfortune most keenly of all, and theirs were the bitterest tears of anguish shed upon our dire disaster!

But their last act in the sorrowful drama was their crowing glory, and planted the greenest laurels in the wreaths of their immortality. When we had sorrowfully furled that banner which,

"Though gory,
Yet shall live in song and story,
Though its folds are in the dust!"

and returned—not, as we all had hoped, with "victory and independence" inscribed upon its folds, torn and rent by the storm of battle—but conquered, disarmed, bleeding, maimed, weary and in rags, they met us, not with averted faces or frowns and reproaches, but amid the ruins of their once happy homes, with poverty and want all around them; they welcomed us with open arms and with gentle and loving words from lacerated and aching hearts, and smiles struggling with tears; they greeted us as vanquished heroes who had deserved success, and bravely strove, by the exercise of all the beautiful and tender arts of love and sympathy so well at their command, to lighten the burden of our overwhelming sorrow.

And now that the marshalling of rival hosts and the thunder of battle no louger disturb our land—now that the swords are being "beaten into plowshares and spears into pruning hooks"—now that Peace—dove-eyed and white winged peace—again gladdens our hearts with her merciful visitation—shall the sharers of our joys and our sorrows, our hopes and our despair, be less loved than before?

Shall we not rather seek, as did the courtly Knights of Chivalry, for fresh opportunities to manifest our appreciation of their sublimely illustrated virtues? Shall we not delight to give renewed evidence of our continued loyalty and devotion to our matchless countrywomen? Shall we not delight to pay grateful tribute to the exalted worth and resplendent beauty that are theirs?—Shall we not delight to render that spontaneous and unaffected homage that true manhood ever yields to female excellence?

Yes! With flowers will we crown them as queens of our affections and our homes. For such a purpose what could be more appropriate and beautiful. To secure them we follow no bullet-rent and battle-stained banner over the mangled and prostrate bodies of our fellow-men. They tell not of the ensanguined track of the military chieftain. They do not remind us of conflagrated homesteads, of outraged virtue, of the tears of bereaved widowhood or the melancholy wail of hapless orphanage. They are of the beautiful creations of an Almighty and beneficient hand; the products of our gardens, fields and woods, emblematic of grace and purity, fit coronets to adorn the brow of innocence and beauty, for they are fresh as the breeze that plays upon our mountain summits, pure as the dew drop that sparkles in the first ray of the morning's sun, and chaste as the sigh of first love in a guileless maiden's heart!

The women of the South! Ten thousand times ten thousand blessings were daily invoked in their behalf by the gallant men who fought their battles, and to-day they live in the affections of the survivors of our heroic and mighty struggle, and their deeds shall emblazon and adorn with more than heraldic glory the brightest pages of candid and impartial history.

The Southern Delegates in Philadelphia.

As special pains are taken to create the impression that the assent of the Southern delegates to those parts of the Declaration of Principles touching Slavery, the National Debt and the Federal Soldiers was forced and insincere, it may be well enough to state one or two facts concerning their action which will show how untrue and unjust such an impression would be.

The Committee on Address and Resolutions was very large—consisting of two from each State and Territory. On organizing, a Sub-Committee of *thirteen* was appointed, to which the subject of resolutions was referred; and upon this Committee were placed some of the strongest men of the South—Hon. W. A. Graham, of North Carolina, Gov. Perry, of South Carolina, Judge Yerger, of Mississippi, Gov. Parsons, of Alabama, and others. The declaration on Slavery, as first drawn, simply stated that, "Slavery is abolished and forever prohibited upon the soil and within the jurisdiction of the United States." The clause, "and there is neither purpose nor desire on the part of the Southern States that it should ever be re-established," was inserted at the instance of Judge Yerger, and *with the prompt and unanimous assent of all the Southern delegates.* This most important declaration, therefore, was wholly voluntary on the part of the South, and indicates beyond all doubt their settled and sincere purpose.

On the subject of the National Debt the assent of the Southern delegates was equally prompt and cordial. They repelled in the strongest terms all thought, purpose or wish of repudiating the debt or avoiding their full share of whatever burdens it may involve. They unanimously insisted that any insinuation of an unwillingness on the part of the South to meet this responsibility was an imputation upon their honor and would be so regarded, and they were perfectly willing that a declaration to this effect should be inserted in the resolution if it would prove of the slighest service. They repudiated with equal emphasis all idea of the assumption of their own debt,—saying no man at the South, except possibly some holder of Confederate bonds, ever dreamed of such a thing or desired it. Their declarations on this subject were explicit, emphatic and unanimous.

In regard to the recognizing the services of the Federal soldiers, they said they expected the Government which had been maintained by them would do them justice. They believed this to be simply its duty, and they should co-operate and assist in performing it. They expressed the hope that it would not be deemed necessary to compliment the courage, devotion or other *soldierly* qualities of Northern men at the expense of the Southern, because on this point they felt bound to insist upon the merits of their own troops. But this was a matter of feeling merely, and would not interfere with their voting to render full justice to the United States troops by paying their dues and pensioning their widows and orphans. They paid the highest compliments to them, and said they deserved the most generous treatment from the Government they had served. And the resolution on this subject was adopted in Committee just as unanimously as the others.

The action of the Southern Delegates in the Committee as well as in the Convention, was thoroughly patriotic and public-spirited. They evinced the most perfect devotion to the Union—declaring that it was now *their* Government as much as ours, and the only National Government they knew, and that the only rivalry between the North and South hereafter should be as to which should do most for its honor, its welfare, and its perpetuity.

N. Y. Times.

A letter from Matagorda, Texas, dated the 15th, says:—Caterpillars are now fully at work on Convoy and Oyster creek, and Brazos river. The general opinion is that the leaf will be destroyed in ten days. Not over one-quarter or a third of the crop is expected to come from the alluvial lands of Texas.

AMERICAN MILITARY INVENTIONS.—Russia takes a very great interest in the improvements in military science lately made in this country, and has sent an officer of the Royal Russian Mining Engineers—Capt. Kholostoff by name—on a tour of inspection throughout the United States, with instructions to make monthly reports to the home government. He has visited the army at Rock Island, Illinois, and lately witnessed the casting of the twenty inch gun for the Puritan, at Pittsburg. At present he is at St. Louis, and it is said has arranged with the inventor of the Rodman gun to furnish some of that kind of artillery to the Russian government.

A wandering paragraph says that a lump of ice, say ten pounds, placed in a well will render its water delightfully cool, and far more pleasant than ice water from a pitcher. The ice has to be renewed once in about ten days.

CIRCULATING THE WRONG PAPER.—At a recent temperance meeting an amusing incident took place. A strong exhortation had been delivered by a speaker present, and the President requested the Secretary to pass around the pledge for signatures, and taking from his pocket what he supposed was the document, he, without looking at it, gave it to the Secretary for that purpose. A large number of names were enrolled of both ladies and gentlemen present, and the document returned. It was observed by the Secretary, while passing around the paper, that considerable

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., AUGUST 30, 1866.

Our City Government.

A recent occurrence in our city, and the action of the Mayor in reference to it, has been a subject of much comment the last few days, and while we are not prepared to justify altogether the action of his Honor in the premises, still we may excuse it. We know that his conduct was entirely in accordance with what he believed to be his duty and for the welfare of the city. We have never yet seen the official who we could endorse in every thing he did, nor can this be expected, still we are prepared to say that our city government is not surpassed in efficiency any where. Our Mayor, at much personal sacrifice, has performed an amount of labor, and adopted and perfected reformations which have had a healthy effect upon the order and good government of our city. In this he has been greatly assisted by the Board of Aldermen, all of whom deserve the thanks of the community.

The executive officer of the city, General Ranson, has discharged his delicate obligations in such a manner as to deserve and win the esteem of all classes of our people, and by his attention to duty and firmness and impartiality in its performance, has acquired the especial confidence of the negro population, and this, in connection with the impartial manner in which the Mayor has treated whites and blacks, has made the Freedmen of this city, for the most part, an industrious and peaceable portion of the population.

The Assistant Marshals and the Police have performed their duties faithfully, and the remark is general, that more orderly and efficient officials are rarely met with, and from the reports of the troubles elsewhere in the city governments, and the number and violence of the crimes committed, we can with great confidence endorse our own city government.

In reference to the recent occurrence above referred to, we have only to say, that we see nothing in the transaction itself of a high criminal nature. Gentlemen before this have taken too much champagne and become so noisy as to disturb their sleeping neighbors. While we do not think such conduct merits the gibbet, we are not prepared to approve it either in our Northern or Southern fellow-citizens. But what we do condemn is the fact, that a party of intoxicated citizens, should attempt to throw upon a number of sober and honorable officers of the law the opprobrium of the difficulty by giving it a *sectional* aspect. We have seen difficulties of a similar character ourselves, and our experience teaches that usually the sober official has the law and justice with him.

So far as the fact that the offending parties were Northern men in this instance, we are confident, had no effect upon the action of the police on the occasion, as it has not upon any views we have taken of it, and had the persons implicated acknowledged their error and settled their account, we would have made no allusions to the transactions. But the subsequent conduct of the parties in question, in their abuse of the police, their desire to show disrespect to the city authorities and their effort to give the whole affair a political turn, decided the course of this paper. In our business relations with our fellow-citizens we certainly are determined not to know persons, but we will not see our laws violated, the peace and order of the city compromised, and by silence give a *quasi* endorsement, unless that silence is purchased by the subsequent good conduct of the parties, be their birth-place where it may. We can tell these gentlemen, and we do so in good faith, that if they intend to settle permanently among us, and have the ambition natural to every good man, to win the esteem and confidence of their fellow-citizens, it cannot be done by a violation of the laws, however trifling, and attempt to screen themselves behind political feelings, which it is best for all parties, should be lost sight of in a communion of interest and mutual good will.

Et Tu Brute.

One must be fallen indeed when his conduct, having lost for him the respect and confidence of former friends and associates, does not win that of his new companions. Governor Holden's political record since his defeat for the Democratic nomination for Governor at Charlotte in 1858, by Gov. Ellis, and his subsequent defeat before the Democratic caucus for United States Senator by Gov. Bragg, has been such, that while driving from him every friend he then had, has not won the friendship of any others. A brief authority as Provisional Governor secured for him the temporary but unreliable support of a class of politicians who were willing to use any means in order to advance themselves and secure, through his influence, political and judicial positions, which otherwise could not be attained. Even these men, who pretended to Governor Holden to be his special friends, and urged him to become a candidate for Governor, freely stated to gentlemen desirous to bring out a candidate against him, that if they would permit Governor Holden to run through without opposition, for Gov. Vance's unexpired term, that they would readily join with them at the next election in order to secure his defeat.

Most of the prominent members of the Convention who urged Gov. Holden to become a candidate and signed the petition to that effect were at that time office holders by his appointment and were candidates for the same or other positions to be filled by the people or Legislature. They cared not for Governor Holden, as they for the most part candidly admitted, but under the plea of "loyalty" and endorsing the "appointment of the President," they desired to avoid a campaign that might break into the political programme which had been agreed upon.

For many years, a leading States-rights Democrat and Secessionist, and as the able editor of the *Standard*, the acknowledged organ of the Democratic party, did more to shape the political opinions of the young men of North Carolina than all other persons in the State; previous and subsequent to the nomination of Lincoln, an avowed secessionist in the event of his election; at Charleston, against Douglas, and at Baltimore, for Douglas; at first against Breckenridge and Lane, and finally, ardently in their favor; now a friend of the Union and then pledging the "last man and the last dollar" for its overthrow; during the struggle, for peace or war, as the Federal or Confederate armies were successful; and finally with all the grace and skill of an acrobat, with hat in hand, complacently bowing his acknowledgments to fawning sycophants, Gov. Holden settles into a high official position—reaping in the defeat and subjugation of his own people, the first, and, we believe, last reward of his political treachery.

Such conduct we knew had very properly forfeited the good opinion of our people, in proof of which they have in the most decisive manner expressed themselves at the ballot-box, but we were unprepared for an evidence of a want of confidence from another quarter, which the testimony before the Reconstruction Committee furnishes. The Rev. Hope Bain, an extract from whose evidence we give below, will be recognized as the "unmistakably loyal" Chairman of the meeting of unconditional Unionists which recently assembled in Goldsboro'. We suppose Gov. Holden has not been on probation long enough to be admitted fully into his new political church. We must confess he will do to watch. It would seem, by his rejection as Minister to San Salvador that the testimony of the Rev. Mr. Bain had had some effect with the Senate, in throwing a doubt upon the Unionism of the ex-Provisional Governor.

The following is the extract referred to:

RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE,
Washington, Feb. 15, 1866.

"REV. HOPE BAIN, *sworn and examined by Mr. Howard, (Senator)*—ANSWER: That he resides in Goldsboro', N. C., has resided there eleven years, is by profession a clergyman of the Universalist denomination, was there during the rebellion all the time, except when absent on clerical duties. Gov. Holden appointed him a Justice of the Peace, &c., &c.

* * * * * * *

QUESTION: Do you regard Gov. Holden as a true Union man?

ANSWER: I really do not know what to say about that. *I leave it in doubt.* We are intimately acquainted. I think Gov. Holden would *try* to do right, but an aged politician, as he is, having a view to office, is easily swayed from the right path."

The New Constitution.

Our cotemporary of the *Old North State* gives as a ground of the defeat of the new Constitution, the postponement by the Convention of the election for Governor and members of the Legislature until October next. This was done to advance partizan ends, for under the new apportionment the West would have gained twelve, and the East would have lost twelve members of the House of Commons. This, it is thought, might have changed the political complexion of the body to some extent, or at least secured the election of a Western man to the United States Senate. "To secure so paltry an object as this," says the *Old North State*, "we fear the Convention sacrificed the New Constitution, and with it all the money expended by the State to defray the expenses of its late session." It would appear that the West, and such politicians in other portions of the State as expected to derive benefit from the Western preponderance, were so eager after power and political preferment that they could not afford to wait two years for the New Constitution to go into operation if it should be ratified.

We felt all along that the *politicians* of the West desired the adoption of the New Constitution for purposes of personal and party ends, and for no particular zeal for the welfare of the State. We could never see why any Western man could advocate a constitutional amendment which made it almost impossible for that section of the State to receive further aid from the Legislature, even to complete their unfinished works of internal improvement, without which, the productive soil, mineral wealth and great natural manufacturing resources of that section can never be developed.

We are somewhat astonished, however, even had the West gained, and the East lost, the twelve members of the Legislature under the new apportionment, that the stronger section would have claimed the United States Senatorship. Gov. Graham, the Senator holding over, is a Western man; the three Judges of the Supreme Court and the Reporter are Western men; the Governor and Speaker of the Senate are both from the West, and in the entire State government, the Secretary of State and Comptroller are the only officials residing East of Raleigh. And so far as we have heard, there will be no opposition to Governor Worth at the ensuing election from the East.—Surely then the successor to Mr. Pool, we think, should be *permitted* to come from the Eastern portion of the State.

We would ourselves have preferred that the elections for State officers, and for and against the ratification of the new Constitution should have taken place at the same time. This would have enabled the people, through the candidates, to have become familiar with the proposed amendments and the whole matter would have been thoroughly discussed. Opposed as we were to its adoption, we did not wish to defeat the ratification of the Constitution through ignorance of the amendments, and we did all we could, in the time allowed, to discuss fully and freely every amendment proposed. We not only published the entire Constitution, pointing out the various changes, but in the discussion of their merits were favored with the assistance of some of the ablest pens in the State.

We are confident, however, that throughout the State, the great mass of the people were ignorant of the merits and demerits of the proposed amendments. In this section of the State, such as were unable to acquaint themselves with its provisions from want of disposition, time or opportunity, generally voted for its rejection on account of an universal feeling of a want of confidence in the Convention itself. But we can assure our cotemporary, that from a pretty extended trip through the State since the election, and from a large correspondence, that the remarkably able letter published in this paper, in opposition to the Constitution and powers of the Convention, and generally copied throughout the State, had much effect in deciding the result, and we are very much inclined to the opinion that a thorough canvass would rather have decreased than increased its chances of success.

We remarked, previous to the election, that so far as our *Federal relations* were concerned, that the people of the State could vote without threats of *disloyalty*, and the displeasure of our Northern brethren—that this was entirely a State matter and that outsiders could possibly have no interest or concern in the affair. For the life of us, we could not see why Charles Sumner, or Thad. Stevens cared whether we had a Lieutenent Governor, or that Forney was interested in the exact age attained and amount of property owned by our Governors and the members of our Legislature. And we plead ignorance of the interest felt by the Senate and House of Commons of Maine, as to the manner in which Justices of the Peace are appointed in North Carolina, or why it should concern Faneuil Hall how petty misdemeanors are tried in this State. Nor can we satisfy our readers exactly why Miss Anna Dickenson or Mrs. Dr. Blackwell should be exercised over the basis of representation, unless because it does not admit "Woman's rights" to be heard through the ballot-box; nor why a rejection of the new constitution should fall under the ban of Jack Hamilton's Mean White Convention, as one of the amendments expressly provided that *all officials* must be *white* men, and that *all negroes*, even to the *sixteenth degree* should be excluded from voting. But still the Newbern *Times* sees in the rejection of the Constitution, hostility to President Johnson's policy of reconstruction. The Raleigh *Sentinel* well says, not that the *Times* cares anything for that policy, but because it would impeach the loyalty of the State. The *Times*, evidently desirous to misrepresent the people of the State, thus speaks of the election:

"In every county, so far as our knowledge extends, where the leading men of influence are, truly and honestly, supporters of Mr. Johnson's policy, ratification was carried by handsome majorities, while in those counties where this class of our fellow-citizens hold the Ruffin doctrine, that Mr. Johnson is a usurper and cannot call Conventions, &c., to remodel and resuscitate State governments, ratification was lost by large majorities. 'Let the truth be told, though the heavens fall.'"

The official votes show that the *Times'* knowledge does not extend very far, or it makes a wholesale denunciation of gentlemen whose loyalty has been endorsed by the *Standard*. For instance, Person, the *home* of Judge Read; Rockingham, the county of Hon. Mr. Settle; Beaufort, whose loyalty is endorsed by Judge Warren and Hon. Mr. Donnell; Caswell, which is honored by being the home of Hon. Bedford Brown; Columbus, represented by the loyal Jones; Lenoir, whose able and eloquent King, by his devotion to the Flag and the Union, secured for himself the collectorship of Newbern, and others represented by as undoubted Unionists give very large majorities for Rejection, without including Craven, whose chief city is the Head Centre of loyalty, and in which the *Times*, daily and weekly, sheds the healthy influence of its counsels, which foots up a majority of ten to one against the Constitution.—We take it that its rejection will hardly disturb the conservative people of the North, or shake the confidence President Johnson has expressed and feels in the support of the people of North Carolina.

We are satisfied that we can live yet longer under the old Constitution. Since 1835 we have prospered under its protection, and if the people in the future refuse to hold a Convention or alter the fundamental law of the land in any particular, we hardly think it will be detrimental to the interest of the State or retard her in the great race for prosperity and improvement, in which she has newly entered the lists. Should they, however, determine to call a Convention to alter the Constitution of the State, let it be done when the Convention will represent the entire voting population, and when its members are elected with a view to, and after a discussion of, the proposed amendments.

Sensible Advice to Freedmen.

We have seldom read more sensible advice than is contained in a communication, addressed to "My Colored Friends," Ogilvie Byron Young, which we find in the Richmond *Whig*, extracted by that journal from the Nashville *Gazette*, of the 23d instant. We do not think we could occupy our space to more advantage than by giving such extracts as we find in the *Whig*, hoping it may get into the hands of the colored people of this section.

The writer, Mr. Young, when about leaving Nashville, was called upon by the colored people to name some magistrate in that city whom they could consult in confidence and safety in matters of litigation that may arise amongst them. Mr. Young, it would appear from the whole transaction, has been the guide, counsellor and friend of the colored people of Nashville. Whoever he may be his advice is so sound, sensible and conservative that it should be brought to the attention of the public.

After naming two Magistrates as trustworthy and reliable, who are opposed to him in politics, and both of whom *are Southern men*, he offers some general advice. He urges his colored friends to beware of "the class of execrable pseudo Unionists" who blow hot and cold in the same breath—are for "Brutus to-day, for Camillus to-morrow," at the Union leagues at night denouncing Southerners, while in their offices in the day time they are as "truckling and subservient as spaniels, snubbing Union men and adjuding away their rights." He says these men are solely for themselves. He also warns his colored friends against a class he denominates "legal harpies," who have "a set of lazy negroes whom they use as stool-pigeons, or decoy-ducks, who go up and down the streets to hook in customers" for them. He calls them "jackalls preying upon ignorance and infirmity"—"filthy vermin that the revolution has sown broadcast over the land."

He advises the colored people not to go to law at all, if they can avoid it; to "agree for one half of their demands rather than sue," reminding them of an old saying that, "we lawyers open the oyster, eat it, and then divide the shells with our clients." Should they, however, go to law, he advises them to employ lawyers of acknowledged ability and known worth, rather than "bigoted fools." He says, "Southern men can serve you better, because their influence over juries is greater." He tells them to shun that "detestable class" who are "prowling" all over the South stirring up strife between them and their white neighbors. He says they are full of "false croakings and unjust calumnies." Says he: "Rely upon it, they mean no good to you. Let them not embitter you against the whites of the South. *They want nothing but your money.*" He adds—"The Southern people are not embittered against you *only* as they are aggravated and incensed by the appeals of these knaves," and continues:

"Drive away from your midst, hoot, hiss and discountenance *the worthless hordes of peanfoggers, poor schoolmasters, hypocritical colporteurs, itinerant journeymen-soul-savers and villainous, thieving Bureau agents of foreign importation*, that swarm among you like autumnal leaves in Valumbrosa's vale, sowing broadcast in your midst a rival spirit of insubordination, discontent, and factions hate. Free yourself of the malign influence—of these factious vipers and mischievous agitators, and my word for it, the utmost peace, good will and prosperity will soon exist between all shades, complexions and classes of our citizens. Shun these characters (of whom there are a goodly number, both men, and I regret to say, *women* too, *Northern teachers and preachers,*) as you would the deadliest infection. They mean you no good. 'You that trust their plighted faith lean on a reed that soon will part, and send its shivers to your heart.'—These vermin swarm over the South, locusts, under the deceitful guise of protecting the colored people. Protectors they have been with a vengeance? What protection have they given you? That which the hawk gives to the helpless kite, the wolf the sheep fold, or the fierce falcon the dovecot. These, your protectors and advisers, I know something about. *I have been with them behind the scenes*—I have seen them stripped of their false plumage—broken of their painted *enamel*—reeking in all their naked ugliness and hideous deformity.

They are a triple-tongued, hydra-headed, cloven-footed, set of unmitigated scoundrels, hypocrites, liars, cheats and cut-throats, whom, if the earth were a fulcrum, and the whole heavens a lever, Almighty God could not, in the space of a thousand years, elevate to the level of a common culprit. [Rather blasphemous, we must say, however well deserved.]

Against the stirrers up of strife you are warned in holy writ. '*They draw near unto you with their mouths, honor you with their lips, but their hearts are far from you.*"

The writers tells the colored people that the Southern States were not responsible for their bondage; that slavery was left to them as a legacy by their mother country, and entailed upon them by the avaricious North when it found that it could no longer make its slaves profitable. He urges them to "pull together with the whites instead of in contrary directions," since "your interest is their interest, your fortune is their fortune, and whatever fate or destiny awaits them, awaits you also." He reminds them that the Southern whites want their labor, and they want the money of the whites. He again alludes to the swarm of white people from the North who are endeavoring to stir up strife between the two races, saying: "Discountenance and drive away these adventurers, these players upon your credulity and your purse, and you will live better men, and die better Christians."

He hoots at the idea of these men being the liberators of the negroes, and says the latter "owe the North little or nothing" for their freedom, remarking that, had the "valiant and determined" South "listened to Northern counsels, and accepted Northern compromises, which were plentifully and freely offered, you would to-day *be in the gall of bitterness and the bonds of slavery.*" He reminds them that at the "outbreak" of the war the Northern people were "inexorably opposed" to their "liberation," and that their "Generals, Colonels, Captains, and the whole staff and rank and file of their armies, swore by all that was sacred and divine, that if they believed that such a wicked scheme was in contemplation at Washington, they would lay down their arms, go home, and let the South march unopposed to the National Capital, and dictate to the Administration her own "terms." He declares that it was only after signal and repeated disasters that Northern statesmen saw in emancipation "enuring benefits to the North, and consequent enfeeblement and poverty to the South." It was not from love for the negro, but "from that baser and more sordid passion, self-interest and self-preservation," that the policy of emancipation sprang. His language is striking. He says:

"Had the Southern people never struck for separate and distinct nationality, you never would have been free. Had they, after striking, listened to the overtures or accepted the compromises offered, your shackles would have been riveted on you by additional guarantees and safeguards in the national compact.

"To the accidents of war, and that overruling Providence 'who rides upon the whirlwind and directs the storm,' you are indebted for your liberation, and not to the North."

In no publication of the day have we observed a clearer and more correct appreciation of the relations between the whites and the colored people of the South, a stronger presentation of the many pernicious influences to which the latter have been subjected, a more energetic exposure of the pretended friends, but real enemies of the colored population, more truth and more judicious advice, than in this communication of Mr. Young. It ought to be read or heard read by every one of the colored race.

Death of Gov. J. M. Morehead.

The telegraph announces that Gov. Morehead died at Rockbridge Allum Springs, Va., on the 28th inst. He was one of the most remarkable men of the State, and as connected with the great works of internal improvement now completed, has probably left a greater impression upon the history of North Carolina than any of her sons who have preceded him.

He was born on the 4th July, 1798, in Rockingham county, and graduated in 1817 at the University of the State. He represented his native county in 1821, in the Legislature, and the county of Guilford in 1836. In 1841 he was elected by the Whig party as Governor, defeating the Hon. R. M. Saunders. He was re-elected in 1843. Gov. Morehead's last political service was as a member of the Peace Conference which assembled in Washington in 1861, and vainly attempted to check the impending struggle. He was intimately connected with the construction of the North Carolina and the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroads, and was the first President of the former, and the completion of the Danville and Greensboro' Railroad was mainly due to his continued and persevering efforts.

Always differing with Gov. Morehead, politically, we have been an admirer of his course during the great ordeal through which we have just passed. North Carolina can ill afford to lose the services of such sons in this crisis.

Bladen County.

We learn that Cols. J. J. D. Lucas and J. A. Richardson are the candidates for the Commons in Bladen county. Col. Richardson represented the county in the late Convention and Col. Lucas was the representative in the last House of Commons. These gentlemen have met at one or more public meetings. The question at issue being Repudiation. Col. Richardson advocating and Col. Lucas opposing the doctrine.

Post Office in Bladen.

We are glad to learn that a new Post Office has been established at the depot on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, lately called Shiloh, in Bladen county. The name of the office is Bladen. Mr. James Cashwell is the Post Master.

A RAILROAD BRIDGE ACROSS THE CAPE FEAR.—The successful carrying out of the object for which the Wilmington Railway Bridge Company was organized, (a report of which we published in Sunday's issue,) will have a tendency, in no slight degree, to promote and advance the prosperity of our city. Forming one common passenger depot, the convenience resulting to all parties will be great. The location will be as central as circumstances will permit, but has not as yet been positively decided upon. It is surmised, however, that the site for the depot will be near the line of the W. & W. R. R., in the neighborhood of 5th and 6th streets. In that quarter the buildings are by no means the most substantial and imposing in their appearance. The activity and bustle which will surround a depot of importance, like the one proposed, will communicate itself to the vicinity, and what is now one of the most retired portions of the city, will then become a flourishing business thoroughfare. The value of property will be increased, and upon many of the unimproved lots, will be erected stores, warehouses and private dwellings.

Access to that quarter is rendered somewhat difficult by the unimproved sandy walks it will be necessary to traverse before reaching that point from almost all parts of the city. The carriage road is no better, and the improvement of both the walk and road will be a natural consequence. In the course of time as enterprise and industry are more fully developed, the construction of a horse railway from some central point to the depot will be a profitable investment for capitalists, and will at once assist us to rank among the most flourishing cities of the South. To accomplish all this labor will be invited, and the expenditure attendant upon the necessary operations will have the effect of increasing the circulation of the currency.

One of the results of the war is seen in the increase of the laboring population. We have become a hard working people, and work is sought often as a necessary means of existence. Employment is to be found even now, but the inauguration of the measures in contemplation will but be an addition to what is offered at present, therefore rendering our prosperity more sure.

In reviewing the proposed construction of the bridge and the building and location of a new passenger depot, we cannot fail to observe in it a measure which will effect the increased prosperity of the Railroad Companies, the city and the inhabitants at large.

NATIONAL BANK.—This institution is now in active operation, and is prepared to transact business. The Banking rooms formerly used by the Branch Bank of the State of North Carolina have been newly fitted up and furnished for the accommodation of the present National Bank.

Mr. E. E. Burriss is President, and Mr. Asa J. Walker Cashier.

From Our Nassau Correspondent.

NASSAU, N. P., Aug. 18th, 1866.

Editors Journal:—

Two ships put into our port with all hands sick, bound from Wilmington to Havana. One is the Hamburg Brig "Olevia," the Captain of her died yesterday. The "Olevia" left for Havana to-day in charge of the Mate. Name of the other vessel not yet known.

BAHAMA.

We learn that there has been some little sickness existing among the crews of vessels while in port, which may be attributed to the fact that they persist in sleeping on board their respective vessels. Would they accept the friendly warning of the Superintendent of the Seamen's Home, they would take lodgings in that establishment, and thereby avoid the danger resulting from an attack of sickness. The course pursued by them, to which we have alluded, almost invariably results in an attack of sickness at this season of the year.

We assure the public that this city has never been more healthy during a similar season, than at present.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.—Since the increased addition to the number of Turpentine distilleries in operation during the war, there has been a marked improvement in the health of the city. The happy effect which the continued operation of these works produce, cannot be too highly appreciated. Turpentine is generally recognized as a disinfectant, and it is a noticeable fact, that those engaged either in the production of the crude article, or in distilling the same, have been blest with health beyond the common run of mortals.

The miasma arising from the river and creeks in our immediate vicinity would render our situation extremely unhealthy were it not for the fact that its effects meet with a counteracting influence by means of the disinfecting properties which are emitted from our Turpentine distilleries.

The present season is looked upon by the old inhabitants as the most unhealthy of the year, but with the exception of the prevalence, to a slight extent, of the Billious Fever, and a few other less important diseases, the health of the inhabitants generally is very good. We congratulate our citizens that they are free from all pestilential diseases, and that contagion, in connection with what sickness we have is never mentioned.

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY.—This Company, which was incorporated a number of years ago, has ever been more of a source of annoyance than actual benefit to the business men of this place and Fayetteville and the owners of the several boats plying between the two places.—The charter, we learn, is for ninety-nine years, the fact of which occasions much regret. The duty of the Company is to keep the channel clear, and remove all obstacles which may tend to impede navigation. For the past three years they have done nothing of any consequence, and in fact have paid little or no attention to the conditions enjoined by their charter. Inertness and inattention have ever characterized their movements.

They have not neglected, however, to demand a toll of 12½ per cent. on the gross earnings of the boats, and have not failed to manifest a desire to derive income by authority of their charter, even when the conditions of that charter have been unheeded.

A source of so much annoyance and so little benefit, has justly been considered an evil to be regretted, and it is not strange that those who have suffered most by the arbitrary exactions of the Corporation have endeavored to cause the charter to be annulled.

The attention of the Legislature at its recent session, was called to the actions of the Company, and its consideration of the facts connected with the case requested. The question was referd by the Legislature, as we understand, to the Attorney General, with instructions to investigate the matter and report the result of his investigations at the next session of the Legislature. How far his investigations have extended we are unable to say. Even if suit was brought against the Company, we learn that nothing could be recovered as they have no capital or resources.

We hope, then, that the Legislature will either compell the Company to perform their obligations, or annull their charter and confer the authority upon an entirely new body, who will give sufficient guarantees of a faithful compliance with the conditions expressed.

Something should be done as inland navigation is rendered extremely difficult under existing circumstances.

THREE CHEERS AND A SOLID SILVER CUP FOR OLD WAYNE.—The first bale of cotton, raised in this county, was received in this place yesterday afternoon, by Mr. A. Day, from the cotton farm now operated by J. K. Miller & Co., and at once forwarded to Messrs. Andrews & Bardin, Wilmington, by Southern Express, free of charge. It weighs 406 pounds.

Yesterday morning much of this bale of cotton was standing in the field, unpicked, and before this paper is served to our town readers, it is baled and in the warehouse of Messrs. Andrews & Bardin, in Wilmington.

Goldsboro' News, 28th inst.

The bale of cotton above referred to, was received by Messrs. Andrews & Bardin, on the morning of the 28th inst. The prize has not as yet been awarded, but there is scarcely a shadow of doubt but that it will be given for this bale. It is the first which has been received under the conditions prescribed by Messrs. Andrews & Bardin.

NEWBERN AHEAD.—We understood last night that the prize bale of cotton for Wilmington, passed Goldsboro' yesterday, in charge of the Southern Express Company. This is late. The prize bale for Newbern, was received a day or two ago.—*Newbern Times, 29th inst.*

We would correct an inference which may be drawn from the remarks of our cotemporary in regard to the prize bale of cotton arriving in our city being later than that received in Newbern. It is true that it is a prize bale of cotton, but it is not the first prize bale received. The bale to which the first prize was awarded, arrived here on Thursday last, the 23d inst., and another bale of new cotton arrived the same day. The first bale of new cotton was received nearly a week previous, but unfortunately it did not contain the quantity necessary to gain the prize.

The bale to which the *Times* alludes, is *only the fourth* received this season, so he will have to confess that we are not as late as he thought.

ROCKY POINT, POST OFFICE, NEW HANOVER CO., August 25, 1866.

Editors Wilmington Journal:

Permit me to inform Editors and Publishers, Postmasters, all persons living in the country outside of Wilmington, who wish to subscribe to newspapers, and the public at large, that this Post Office is now again in successful operation. I am Postmaster, and shall use every exertion to discharge my duties faithfully and to give satisfaction to all concerned. If this meets the eye of the Contractor on the mail route from this point to Black River, by way of Lillington, Point Caswell, &c., I hope he will enter upon his duties as early as possible, as I know the people all along and adjacent to the route, are very anxious for the mails, and mail matter for different offices on said route is accumulating on my hands, and the Contractor should take it away. The people of Lillington, Moore's Creek, Point Caswell, Black River, &c., want their letters and papers, and intend to subscribe to other papers and let a free passage be given to the mail; now that this office is again in working order, I may add that the mail arrives here daily from Wilmington by Railroad and also leaves here daily for the same city. The people of New Hanover have always been fond of reading the Wilmington papers, particularly the Wilmington *Journal*, and now they can come forward and take the paper or papers of their choice. I hope the Wilmington *Dispatch*, also, will be a welcome visitor to our people. Then let our people send forward their subscriptions to the papers, and let the editors forward their papers accordingly.

I thank Mr. Postmaster Poisson, and his obliging clerks, for their kind attention, and I hope my intercourse with the Mail Agents on the Wilmington and Weldon road may be officially polite and agreeable, and that we may become good friends. They will please deliver the mail and receive it, daily, at the platform just opposite my residence, a few hundred yards North of the Rocky Point depot, on the West side.

With this introduction of myself to the public as Postmaster here, I am gentlemen,

Very respectfully,
Yours, &c.,
SAMUEL S. BEERY,
Postmaster, Rocky Point New Hanover county, N. C.

THE DROUGHT.—Great complaint is heard from all sections of the State of the dry weather. The corn crop is materially injured, and unless it rains in a very short time it will be cut short fully one third. Much of the late corn has no ear on the stalk and the prospect, which was very promising a month ago, is not so at present by any means.—Combined with this, the unusually cold weather is very unfavorable for vegetation.

Richmond Examiner.

STATE NEWS.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Henry Walser, of Davidson, and Col. N. W. Arrington, of Nash, are candidates for the Senate. D. M. Williams, of Nash, is a candidate for the Commons.

GOV. WORTH IN THE EASTERN COUNTIES.—A friend writing us from an Eastern county says:

"In the Northeastern counties of the State, the people are united in desiring the re-election of Gov. Worth without opposition. He enjoys the singular good fortune to be thought an *honest man* by every shade of political opinion. Wherever I hear him spoken of, whether by former secessionists, Union men, war men or peace men, the speaker is very apt to say, that every body calls Gov. Worth a straightforward, strong-sensed, honest man, and that is what we want now."—*Ral. Sentinel.*

THE DROUTH.—We have distressing accounts of the drouth from various parts of the State. A friend writing from Carthage, Moore County, says:

"Times hard, and money scarce. The corn is nearly done for, the drouth being very fatal. I fear we shall not make a support in this section."

We have similar reports from Orange, portions of Granville, Chatham, Wake, and other localities. We learn that the corn crops will be short on the Roanoke and in the Albemarle country. We have not heard from the Wayne and Lenoir region. We are glad, however, to state that the corn crops are said to be excellent on the Yadkin and Catawba. Our friends will oblige us by furnishing information in relation to the crops.

The present prospect is that the ensuing year will be one of scarcity. Many of the poor must suffer without help from abroad.—*Standard.*

THE CROPS.—We were sorry to learn from Mr. Fred. Lane, yesterday, who has recently returned to the city from Chatham, where he has been residing for a few years, that the crops are very poor in that region, on account of the drouth. He says the ground has not been wet thoroughly for over two months, and that many farmers will hardly make a bushel to the acre.—*New. Times.*

CAUTION.—Kemp P. Battle, Esq., Public Treasurer of this State, advertises that coupons of the State, which have been cancelled, have by some means been put into circulation again. They are supposed to have been taken from the Comptroller's office during the occupation of Raleigh by the Federal forces. Several of these cancelled coupons have been presented and easily detected. In some of them the cancellation mark extends but a short distance into the body of the coupon. The public are warned against receiving them.

CONSOLIDATION.—We had the pleasure on Friday night of listening to the lecture of Colonel Thomas, upon the subject of railroad consolidation. Colonel T. spoke for about an hour and a half, and gave the audience a full and interesting account of the character and customs of the Cherokee Indians who inhabit the western portion of our State, and related some very pleasing incidents of his sojourn among them during his boyhood. He then showed, as we think, very clearly that it is greatly to the interest of our section to consolidate the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad with the North Carolina Railroad and the Western Extension, as such a result would give this section a great advantage with regard to freight and travel in a direct through route from the extreme west to the sea coast. The Colonel spoke of the great march of improvement which is now being carried forward, and gave it as his opinion that there would be a consolidation with Wilmington or Norfolk, giving the west the outlet to the seacoast that is so much needed and desired by the demand of that section, and showed conclusively by argument that it would be greatly to our interest to lay aside all our little local prejudices and join in with them before it should be seized upon by one or the other of these places, and the golden harvest which is now within our reach should slip from our grasp.

There was a goodly number of our railroad men and merchants present, who seemed to be very much interested in the subject, but whether any one's mind was changed with regard to previous views or not, we are unable to say, as we have not heard any express themselves as yet.

COL. THOMAS lectured to the good citizens of Goldsboro' on last night, and will be in Raleigh for the same purpose on Monday night.

Newbern Times.

MRS. EUNICE WORTH.—This venerable lady died in this county on Friday of last week, the 17th inst., aged 76 years. She was the widow of the late Dr. David Worth. She died of cholera morbus, after an illness of three days. She was one of the most useful women that has ever lived in this county. As a Physician and Nurse, she had no superior in obstetrics. In energy and activity in business she was hardly equalled in this region of country; and in this commendable virtue, she transmitted the same spirit to her offsprings, male and female. During the war, at her advanced age, and when she was daily called upon to administer to the relief of the sick and afflicted, she found time to spin and weave, with her own hands, a beautiful suit of jeans for her son Jonathan, the present worthy Governor of the State. She was one of the most worthy members of the Society of Friends.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

NEGRO OUTRAGES.—The Greensboro' *Patriot* gives the particulars of a negro outrage in Guilford. It says:

"On Thursday night of last week, at a late hour of the night, Mr. John Wharton, who lives in the Eastern part of this county, was aroused from his slumbers by the reports of guns in the direction of his stock lot, a short distance from his house.—On proceeding to his lot, he was halted by a negro man, and, receiving no answer to *his* enquiry who was there, snapped his gun at the negro, who, in return, fired on Mr. Wharton with an army musket, hitting him in the head and breast with a number of shot. Mr. Wharton fell, and remained insensible for some time, but finally recovered sufficiently to make his way back to the house, when neighbors were summoned, and dogs put upon the trac[k] of the negroes, resulting in the arrest of Sam, f[or]merly slave of Colonel H. C. Dick, Carter, for[merly] the slave of M. D. Smith, and John, f[or]mer slave of Mrs. Smith. These negroes are now in jail, and no doubt is entertained of their guilt. In the morning it was ascertained that [one] of the negroes had put a number of shot in [one] of Mr. Warton's hogs, but did not succeed in carry it off. Mr. Warton is in a very critical condition; but strong hopes are intertained of his recovery."

THE UNIVERSITY.—We had the pleasure of meeting at the Boyden House last evening, Prof. Kimberly late Professor of Agricultural Chemistry at Chapel Hill. The friends of the University will regret to learn, that he has resigned his position in that Institution, in order to devote himself to farming, having purchased a farm in Buncombe county. We learn from him that the next Legislature will probably apply the land donated by Congress for the endowment of an Agricultural College in this State, to the endowment of the University, at the same time erecting an Agricultural department there. This we think is a good move and if the tone of some of the Faculty was a little more devoted, we might expect to see our Alma Mater again taking her place among the leading Institutions of the South. The number of Students there is about one hundred.

Salisbury Banner.

N. C. MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.—At a meeting of the Directors of this company, in this city, a resolution was adopted that steps be taken to wind up its affairs at once. The accumulation of losses, the failure of so many to renew their policies, and the delinquincy of others in meeting their assessments, have necessitated this step.—The assets of the company will be faithfully assigned to the payment of its debts.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

LAUDABLE.—It is proposed that the ladies of St. Stephens, Episcopal Church, give a concert in this place on the evening of the 12th Sept., for the purpose of raising funds to aid in the completion of that edifice. We hope they may do so; and as the enterprise is worthy the countenance and support of every one, we have no doubt the amount received will enable the vestry to proceed at once to complete, in accordance with the original design, this place of worship.—*Golds. News.*

HORSE STEALING.—While horse stealing is not so common in this region as a few months ago, horse thieves have become more choice than formerly. The horses recently stolen from Col. Carr, of the army, and from Mr. Crow, of this city, and from Mr. Webb, the President of the N. C. R. R., of Hillsboro', were not common animals. We are sorry to learn that none of them have been recovered yet.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.—We observed a considerable number of wagons, the past week, bringing in spirits of turpentine and virgin dip rosin, for shipment North. A number of distilleries are in operation in the Southern part of this county, where the long leaf pine is quite abundant. We hope that species of trade will pay better than was at one time indicated.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

COL. J. S. STUBBS.—This officer is now, we believe, Chief Quarter Master of the Army in this State, and has been promoted to the rank of Lieut. Col. His headquarters have been in this city for some time. We have known Colonel Stubbs from the time the army entered this city, and we take pleasure in saying that he has shown himself at all times an obliging and efficient officer. He is one of the few disbursing officers of the government, who has been retained in its service from the beginning, and who has steadily risen by promotion and in the confidence of the government and the people. He is a man of *one* business—devoting himself, at all time, *to the duties of his office*, polite and attentive, but exact and punctilious in matters of business. We observed, in passing the other day, the ominous notice in his office, "no funds;" but this is no fault of the Colonel. He will soon have that matter fixed.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

WAKE COUNTY COURT.—The term of Wake County Court held here last week, was probably the most laborious in the history of the County. Nearly the entire term was consumed in considering and disposing of indictments for offences not extending to life or limb. One white man and several colored men were whipped for stealing.—It is to be regretted there was no authority to continue the Court another week. If this could have been done, the probability is that all the business could have been transacted.

The Magistrates in attendance, the Special Court, and the County Attorney, Mr. Badger, and the Sheriff and Clerk, deserve the thanks of the county for the industrious and able manner in which they discharged their duties.

During the term, the Magistrates made an order to establish a County Workhouse, under the provisions of the recent act of the Legislature.—The following gentlemen were appointed Directors: R. C. Badger, Q. Busbee, J. Q. Williams, W. J. Busbee, W. H. High, R. W. Wynne, D. Jones, W. H. Harrison, and H. A. Hodge. W. J. Hollemon, Esq., was elected Superintendent of the Workhouse—an excellent selection.

Raleigh Standard.

RELIEVED.—Major Francis E. Wolcott, judge advocate of the military command of North Carolina, has been relieved from duty on the staff of the commanding General, having been ordered to home preparatory to muster out of service.

AN ENTERPRIZING COLORED MAN.—Charles Walker, of Milton, N. C., mail contractor from that place to Barksdale's depot, is negotiating for a new Steamboat to run on the Dan from Milton to Barksdale's. He expects to start it this fall.

Charles lived a number of years on the coast of Florida, and is familiar with steamers and navigation. Few colored people equal him in intelligence, and the freedmen of this town would do well to learn to make them a "talk."—*Danville Times.*

TO THE VOTERS OF THE 49TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.—*Gentlemen:* I am again candidate to represent you in the Senate. I entertain the same political sentiments and keep up the same habits as heretofore. For my course in the Legislature, I refer you to the House members from your respective counties, and the Journal of the Senate. If again elected, I expect to do as I did then—the very best I could for the whole country.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

L. S. GASH.

Hendersonville, N. C., August 15th, 1866.

TOURNAMENT.—A grand tournament will come off at Halifax on the 13th of next month, with a coronation ball at Woodson's Hotel, on the evening of the same day. Fifteen knights have already entered, and the lists are still open for as many more.

RE-ORGANIZATION.—The Baptist Sabbath school in this place re-organized yesterday morning, with an enrolled pupilship of one hundred and fifty, and with twenty teachers. The following officers were elected by the school, for twelve months:

Charles Clarke, superintendent.
W. Whitaker, assistant superintendent.
F. F. Humphrey, librarian and secretary.
L. M. Lipscomb, assistant.

Goldsboro' News.

The Expected Release of Jeff. Davis.

FORT MONROE, Aug. 25.—The impression steadily gains ground here that Jefferson Davis will soon be released from his long imprisonment.—This impression, however, is not produced by any action that has as yet been taken by the government that could be construed as a preliminary to his release, but it is merely the result of a frequent expression of opinion to this effect by those naturally supposed to be most competent to do so, and in cognizance of the probability of such an event soon transpiring.

It is well known that strenuous efforts have lately been made in Washington, and interviews have been sought with President Johnson over and over again, though in a more quiet manner than formerly, by Charles O'Conor and many other warm friends of Mr. Davis, for the purpose of making a final effort to secure his conditional release upon the grounds of his continued ill health.

The pressure which has thus been brought to bear upon President Johnson and other considerations and influences, it is generally thought, have at last forced him to yield, and that he will shortly grant Jeff. Davis a parole on very nearly the same conditions prescribed to Clement C. Clay. The fact this is the prevailing opinion here, and has been remarked, by way of corroboration, that Mrs. Davis has appeared more cheerful and hopeful since her sudden return from Canada than she ever before noticed in her usually despondent countenance.

Cotton Crop at the South.

AUGUSTA, GA., Aug. 25.

The prospects of the cotton crop in all parts of the State are gloomy, on account of the continued drought. In Southwestern Georgia, where the yield was formerly one and two bales, not more than one bale to ten acres will be made from the present crop. This is equally true of the other sections. The accounts from Florida represent an early drought, followed by heavy rains, as having seriously injured the cotton crop. One half of what is known as the middle crop will be lost. The cotton prospects of Mississippi and Alabama are also represented as gloomy, on account of the drought and ravages of the boll worm.

THE COTTON PRIZES.—The Prizes offered by Messrs. Mitchell, Allen & Co., and S. T. Jones & Co., for the first bale of new cotton, were awarded yesterday to the property of Major W. J. Barrett, of Lenoir county, by the committee appointed to examine it:

We publish in full their communication and report:

NEWBERN, Aug. 27, 1866.

S. T. JONES & Co.,
MITCHELL, ALLEN & Co.,

At your request, we have examined the "First Bale of New Cotton" brought to this market. We report that it was raised by Major W. J. Barrett, of Lenoir county, N. C., and that it weighs four hundred and twenty-five pounds; and therefore award him the Silver Medal offered by Mitchell, Allen & Co., and the Twenty Dollar Gold and Thirty-Six Cents per pound offered by S. T. Jones & Co.

We thank you in the name of the business men of the city for your efforts to convince the planters and farmers of the State, that the merchants of Newbern feel an interest in their prosperity, and are determined to deal with them in the most liberal manner.

J. D. FLANNER,
SAM'L BLAGGE,
W. C. WHITFORD.

Lenoir county ahead in the State. Now where do we hear from Craven county? Behind hand. We shall be pleased to get the second bale of new cotton from this city.

The "Silver Band," yesterday evening, escorted the trial bale in the Southern Express wagon through the principal streets of the city, and halted in front of our office, giving our ears with "Dixie's Land," commemorative of the occasion by quite a lively jubilee.

Newbern Commercial, 28th inst.

Notice.

TO ARCHITECTS.

THE COMMITTEE FOR BUILDING A CHURCH AT Wells' Chapel will on the 20th day of September next let out the contract to build the Church to the lowest bidder, at the Church, about three miles from Harrell's Store, N. C. The building is to be 36 by 50 feet, 18 feet high, vestibule of 6 feet in front. We are as yet not certain whether we will have a gallery or not; should we not have a gallery, the height will be sixteen feet. Plan and specifications at the time.

L. HIGHSMITH,
S. J. FAISON,
O. FENNELL,
and others, } Committee.

Aug. 29 284-1t—30-3t

New Orleans—Official Correspondence in Relation to the Riot—The Black Plots of the Radicals—The Preparatory Arming of the Negroes Proven.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24, 1866.—The following is the official correspondence relative to the New Orleans riot:

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
HEADQUARTERS, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram was received at 9:25 P. M., July 27, 1866:

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 27, 1866.

His Excellency President Johnson:

SIR: Gov. Wells has, in compliance with the proclamation of R. K. Howell, President pro. tem., signed writs of election to fill vacancies in the convention and forwarded the same to the office of the Secretary of State.

ALBERT VOORHEES,
Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana.
ANDREW J. HERRON, Attorney Gen. of Louisiana.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
HEADQUARTERS, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram was received 2 P. M., July 28, 1866, from New Orleans, July 28, 1866:

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: Radical mass meeting composed mainly of large number of negroes last night, ending in a riot. The Committee of Arrangements of said meeting, assembling to-night; violent and incendiary speeches made. Negroes called to arm themselves. You bitterly denounced; speakers Field, Dostie, Hawkins, Henderson, Hur, Ward, and others. Gov. Wells arrived last night, but sides with the convention; move the whole matter before Grand Jury, but impossible to execute civil process without certainty of riot. Contemplated to have the members of the convention under process from the Criminal Oourt of this district. Is the military to interfere to prevent process of court?

ALBERT VOORHEES, Lieut. Gov., La.
ANDREW J. HERRON, Attorney Gen., La.

[Telegram.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1866.

To Albert Voorhees, Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.:

The military will be expected to sustain and not to obstruck or interfere with the proceedings of the court. A dispatch on the subject of the convention was sent to Gov. Wells this morning.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

[Telegram.]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1866.

To His Excellency, Gov. Wells, New Orleans, La.:

I have been advised that you have issued a proclamation convening the convention elected in 1864. Please inform me under and by what authority this has been done, and by what authority this convention can assume to represent the whole people of the State of Louisiana?

ANDREW JOHNSON.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
HEADQUARTERS, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram received 8.30 P. M., July 28, 1866, from New Orleans, July 28, 1866:

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: Your telegram received. I have not issued a proclamation convening the convention of 1864. This was done by the president of that body by virtue of a resolution adjourning the convention subject to his order, and in that case also authorizing him to call on the proper officers to issue writs of election in unrepresented parishes. My proclamation is in response to that call, ordering an election on the 3d of September. As soon as the vacancies can be ascertained, an election will be held to fill them, when the entire State will be represented.

Your obedient servant,

J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of Louisiana.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
HEADQUARTERS WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram received 10:20 P. M., July 28, 1866, from New Orleans, La., July 28, 1866:

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

A convention has been called, with the sanction of Gov. Wells, to meet here on Monday. The lieutenant governor and city authorities think it unlawful, and propose to break it up by arresting the delegates. I have given no orders on the subject, but have warned the parties that I could not countenance or permit such action without instruction to that effect from the President. Please instruct me at once by telegraph.

A. BAIRD, Brevet Maj. Gen.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
HEADQUARTERS, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram received 4:40 P. M., July 30, 1866, from New Orleans July 30, 1866:

The President of the United States:

We are in the midst of a terrible riot, caused by the assembling of the convention. Owing to the mixed condition of affairs among the State officers, I see no hope of quiet without you give us a military governor. Cannot Gen. Granger be sent here?

F. T. HERRON, late Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

[Copy.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 30, 1866.

Telgram.

To Andrew J. Herron, Attorney General of Louisiana, New Orleans:

You will call upon Gen. Sheridan, or whomever may be in command, for sufficient force to sustain the civil authority in suppressing all illegal or unlawful assemblies, who usurp or assume to exercise any power or authority without first having obtained the consent of the people of the State. If there is to be a convention, let it be composed of delegates chosen fresh from the people of the whole State. The people must be first consulted in reference to changing the organic law of the State. Usurping will not be tolerated. The law and the Constitution must be sustained, and thereby peace and order.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

[Copy.]

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
HEADQUARTERS, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram received 4:15 P. M., July 30, 1866, from New Orleans July 30, 1866:

To His Excellency President Johnson:

Convention met. A riot broke out in the city. So far the police has the upper hand. Several white and colored persons killed. Called on Gen. Baird for assistance, which is cheerfully tendered. Intense excitement. Conventrion broken up.

ALBERT VOORHEES, Lieut. Gov. Louisiana.

[Copy.]

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
HEADQUARTERS, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram, received 12:45 P. M., July 31, 1866, from New Orleans, La., July 30, 9 P. M., 1866:

To the Secretary of War:

A serious riot has occurred here to-day. I have been in full consultation with the city authorities, and have kept my troops well in hand for such an emergency. The riot commenced unexpectedly, and before the troops could reach the scene of action a number of persons were killed and wounded. I have felt compelled to declare martial law, and have appointed a military governor of the city. All is quiet now. Several prominent gentlemen connected with the convention are killed or wounded.

A. BAIRD, Bvt. Maj. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA,
NEW ORLEANS, LA, July 30, 1866.

To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that a very serious riot has occurred here to-day. I had not been applied to by the convention for protection. But the Lieutenant Governor and the Mayor had freely consulted with me, and I was so fully convinced that it was so strongly the intention of the city authorities to preserve the peace in order to prevent military interference, that I did not regard an outbreak as a thing to be apprehended.

The Lieutenant Governor had assured me that even if a writ of arrest was issued by the court the sheriff would not attempt to serve it without my permission, and for to-day they designed to suspend it. I ordered a steamer to be at Jackson barracks, three miles below the city, at an early hour in the morning, and a tug to be ready to bear orders to the commanding officer of the First Infantry, stationed at that point.

At 11:30 o'clock A. M., Lieut. Gov. Voorhees came to see me, and after conversation, he feeling confident at the time of the ability of the police to preserve order, I proposed to bring to the city four companies an four in advance of the supposed meeting of the convention at 6 o'clock P. M., to be kept near by in case they should be required to keep clear the streets in the vicinity of the hall in which the convention was to meet. He agreed with me that it would be very desirable, but left, not apprehending difficulty. At 12 o'clock M. I drove to see Judge Howell, president of the convention, to request that arrangements might be made to keep any crowd that might assemble to protect the convention out of the streets, so as to avoid an accidental collision. When I reached his house I learned that the convention was to meet at 12 o'clock M., and that he had gone to it.

Returning to my headquartes, I soon discovered a letter from the lieutenant governor, informing me that large parties of negroes were collecting from all quarters and coming into the centre of the city, yet he was not sure of his information. However, I at once sent for troops.—Very soon afterward I learned that a riot had taken place near the convention hall, and I sent a staff officer to investigate the facts. On his return he reported having met Judge Howell, who said the convention had adjourned for want of a quorum, but would meet again at 11:30 P. M. This reasoured me, but I again sent to hasten the arrival of the troops.

Immediately after this riot assumed a serious character the police, aided by citizens, became the assailants, and from the evidence I am forced to believe exercised great brutality in making the arrests. Finally they attacked the convention hall and a protracted struggle ensued.—The people inside the hall gave up some who surrendered, and were attacked afterward and brutally treated. Quite a large number were injured; I cannot say how many—Governor Hahn, Dr. Dostie, Mr. Fish and perhaps others, members of the convention, among the number. On the arrival of the troops I soon clared the streets, and quiet was restored. From the evidence of bad feeling on the part of the citizens and of sympathy with them on the part of the police, I felt compelled to declare martial law in the city, and appoint a military Governor, from which I hope good results will ensue.

I inclose herewith copies of my correspondence with the mayor and of a dispatch which the lieutenant governor claims to have received from the President. I regret that no reply to my dispatch to you of Saturday has yet reached me. General Sheridan is still absent in Texas.

I remain, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BAIRD,
Brevet Maj. Gen. Commanding Department.

[Copy.]

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
MAYORALITY OF NEW ORLEANS,
CITY HALL, July 25, 1866.

Brevet Major General Baird, commanding Department of Louisiana:

GENERAL: A body of men claiming to belong to the convention of 1864, and whose avowed object is to subvert the present municipal and State Governments, will, learn, assemble in this city Monday next. The laws and ordinances of the city which my office makes obligatory upon me to see faithfully executed, declare all assemblies calculated to disturb the public peace and tranquility as unlawful, and as such to be dispersed by the mayor, and the participants held responsible for violating the same.

It is my intention to disperse this unlawful assembly, if found within the corporate limits of the city, by arresting the members thereof and holding them accountable to existing municipal laws, provided they meet without the sanction of the military authorities. I will esteem it a favor, general, if at your earliest convenience you will inform me whether this projected meeting has your approbation, so that I may act accordingly.

I am, general, respectfully,

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.
A true copy: NATHANIEL BURBANK,
First Lieutenant and Acting A. A. G.

[Copy.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., July 26, 1866.

Hon. John T. Monroe, Mayor of New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have received your communication of the 25th inst., informing me that a body of men, claiming to be members of the convention of 1864, whose avowed object is to subvert the present municipal and State Governments, is about to assemble in this city, and regarding this assemblage as one of those described in the law as calculated to disturb the public peace and tranquility, and therefore unlawful. You believe it to be your duty, and that it is your intention to disperse this unlawful assembly if found within the corporate limits of the city, by arresting the members thereof and holding them accountable to the existing municipal laws, provided they meet without the approbation of the military authorities. You also inquire whether this projected meeting has my approbation, so that you may act accordingly. In reply, I have the honor to state that the assemblage to which you refer has not, so far as I am aware, the sanction or approbation of any military authority for its meeting.

When asked if I intended to furnish the convention a military guard, I have replied, "No; the Mayor of the city and his police will amply protect its sittings." As to your conception of the duty imposed by your oath of office, I regret to differ with you entirely. I cannot understand how the Mayor of a city can undertake to decide so important and delicate a question as the legal authority upon which a convention claiming to represent the people of an entire State bases its action. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BAIRD,
Brevet Major General Commanding Dept. La.

A true copy: Nathaniel Burbank, First Lieut. and acting Asst. Adjt. Gen.

From a New Orleans newspaper of Monday morning, July 30, 1866.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND THE CONVENTION—THE MILITARY EXPECT TO SUSTAIN NOT TO OBSTRUCT THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT.—The following dispatch from President Johnson to Lieut. Gov. Voorhees is one from which, in the circumstances that called it forth, satisfactory deductions may be drawn. We cannot doubt the President gives no countenance to the pretensions of those members of the defunct convention of 1864 who are endeavoring to reinstate it; and we can only believe that as commander-in-chief he will see that on proper occasions the judicial and other authorities of the State as now constituted will be protected by the military against violence from within or from without.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28f 1866.

To Albert Voorhees, Lieut. Gov. of Louisiana:

The military will be expected to sustain and not obstruct or interfere with the proceedings of the courts. A dispatch on the subject of the convention was sent to Gov. Welles this morning.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Here follows a dispatch from Baird to Stanton saying that the city is quiet, and one from the same source to the adjutent general stating the same fact.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRPH,
HEADQUAREERS, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram received 11:15 P. M., July 31, 1866, from New Orleans, July 31, 1866:

His Excellency President Johnson:

Your dispatch received. Gen. Baird has declard martial law in this city. The Grand Jury has indicted the members of the convention who met yesterday as an unlawful assembly. The process for their arrest, in the hands of the sheriff, is suspended by General Baird until he receives direct instructions from Washington. I showed him your dispatch to me.

ANDREW J. HERRON, Attorney General.

Here follows dispatches from Gen. Sheridan giving particulars of the riot. They are about the same as previously reported.

More about the Holt and Stanton Conspiracy to obtain Perjured Testimony against Mr. Davis—The Dirtiest Piece of Villainy that Government Officials have ever been Concerned in.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes to that paper under date of August 20th, as follows:

In a very few days, I have excellent authority for stating, the press will be called upon to announce the release from confinement of Jeff. Davis, on parole or bail, to at all times render himself amenable to the process of the court, which, it is expected, will dispose of his case next October.

The conditional release of Davis is favored by the Attorney General, and, in fact, by every member of the Cabinet excepting Stanton, and the latter is far less emphatic in his opposition since the exposure by the *Herald* of the Radical conspiracy, and the publication of the correspondence between his friend and counterpart, Judge Advocate General Holt, and his man Friday, Sandford Conover, and the suborned witnesses. Perhaps another batch of the correspondence between these worthies will remove the honorable Secretary's objections altogether.

The following letter, addressed by Snevel, one of the suborned witnesses, to Sandford Conover, at Washington, will give the public some idea of the manner in which the national exchequer is robbed to further the unholy schemes of the Radicals and their pet Bureaux:

JOSEPH SNEVEL TO SANFORD CONOVER.

WESTCHESTER HOUSE,
NEW YORK, November 14, 1865.

Mr. Sandford Conover:

Dear Sir—I have been looking for more than a week for the $500 draft promised me from you or the Judge, Holt, but have been disappointed. I don't think I have been treated exactly on the square, for Campbell has had more by nearly $1,000 than I have, and yet I stretched my conscience just as much as he did, and my testimony, as you and the Judge both said, was just as important as his. I don't like to find fault, but I like still less to beg or to borrow, as I am obliged to, from Campbell, when I ought to be just as well off as he. I don't mean to complain, for I know you have much to attend to, and can't do everything at once, but as all the rest have been better paid than myself, I ought not to be forgot. Please do not fail to send the draft by return mail, for you know this is an awful place to be in without money; and your petitioner will ever pray.

Respectfully, yours,

JOSEPH SNEVEL.

The following letter by another of the suborned witnesses, a clerk in the Quartermaster's department, is written on the back of a quartermaster's order in blank for transportation from Baltimore over the Northern Central railroad, and enclosed in an official envelope marked, "Official business, Depot Quartermaster's office. Baltimore, Maryland:"

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, April 27, 1866.

Dear Conover—I received yesterday morning a letter from Campbell from New York, threatening to go before the Judiciary Committee and expose all that has been devised in the Davis case, and asking me to accompany him, as he and all who will, will get large sums from Jeff's friends for doing so. I started immediately for Washington and saw General Holt and gave him Campbell's letter. The General assured me that he had known of Campbell's defection for some time, and that you had written the chairman of the committee not to examine him, and that he himself had arranged to send a Judge Advocate to New York that evening to see you, with full instructions, and that you would no doubt be able to get the scamp in the traces again, or keep him away and let only such come before the committee as can be relied on. God grant that you can do so!

In order to be of some assistance in the business, I beg leave to introduce to you Mr. Mason, the bearer, of whom you have heard me often speak. He can give you some secrets of Campbell's life, which, if known to the District Attorney, would get him ten years in the State prison; and you may use them to frighten the traitor into loyalty again. Mason is quite a stranger in New York, and I hope you may get him to show him the elephant.

Excuse paper. It is not yet nine o'clock, and the stationery room is not yet open, and I have not a sheet in my desk. Write me by Mason, on his return, all the particulars.

Truly, as ever,

CARTER.

The following is from the Judge Advocate General to Conover, introducing Colonel Turner, sent by him on the business referred to in the preceding letter:

JUDGE HOLT TO SANDFORD CONOVER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1866.

Mr Sandford Conover:

Dear Sir—This will be presented to you by Colonel Turner, Judge Advocate, who will communicate with you fully in regard to the business which takes him to New York. The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives are anxious to secure at as early a day as possible the attendance of the witnesses named in a list in Colonel Turner's hands, and I write to request that you will at once use all your efforts to secure that result. You probably know the whereabouts of most of them, and through your personal exertions, aided by others, may succeed in bringing these witnesses, or at least the greater part of them, before the committee. I saw Mr. Wilson this morning, who read me your letter, and it is at his instance that I write you, having no doubt but that from the information you have and your past faithfulness you will be both able and willing to do in the interest of truth and public justice what is now required of you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT, Judge Advocate General.

That the bearer of the above did communicate with Conover in regard to the business which took him to New York, and communicate more than it was easy or prudent to say by letter, there can be no doubt, but nevertheless Campbell, as the public are already aware, was pushed before the committee and retracted every word of what he had sworn for the Bureau of Military Justice.

The strategy by which Davis' friends managed to get Campbell before the committee after his avowed defection and threat to expose the Radical plot may be explained in a few words. As soon as the apostacy of the wily perjurer was discovered, extensive measures, as disclosed by the foregoing letters of "Carter" and the Judge Advocate General, were adopted to return him to the fold, when the reprobate pretended to repent his treacherous designs, and promised, in consideration of another large sum, to repeat before the committee what he had deposed to the Bureau of Military Justice, but no sooner was he ushered into the committee's august presence than he forgot his last promise to the conspirators and told the truth, and—need it be said—actually made Jack Rogers laugh.

The following letter from Conover to John Patton, at Washington, another of the perjured witnesses whom he had promoted to the rank of instructor of bogus witnesses, will show what he thought of Boutwell and Holt and some of the other leaders in the conspiracy, and what he expected from Stanton in case of need:

J. CONOVER TO JOHN PATTEN.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN HOUSE, June 8, 1866.

My Dear Patten—Yours of the 6th was received this P. M. Your assurance that Thomas made a *faux pas* does not surprise me in the least, and you give him altogether too much credit when you say that he made a damned fool of himself, for nature did that for him over thirty years ago.—But in all this I do not see sufficient cause for despondency. Cheer up, *nil desperandum*. Make Taber rehearse a dozen times a day until he can play his part like a Kean, and with the two boys I have here, who are improving charmingly, we will more than make up for the loss of Campbell and Snevel. Still it is provoking to remember what an ass Boutwell made of himself.

Had he suspended the examination of Campbell when he saw that he was damaging the case, or had Wilson been possessed of wit enough to adjourn the session, with directions to the witnesses to appear again next day, which Campbell would not have done, or had Holt, after the committee did adjourn, displayed his usual sharpness and firmness, and ordered the damned traitor to be quietly taken out of sight, all would have been well. In truth, all is well enough as it stands.

If Campbell don't keep himself shady Secretary Stanton will come down on him for his bounty jumping, numerous desertions and other military offences, which enable the Secretary to place him where his tongue can do no harm and would soon cease to wag. He has been notified what to expect if he is not quiet, and I am sure we shall hear no more from him.

McGill is coming down in the morning, and will bear my letter. He will be able to give you the news more easily than I can write it.

Take the enclosed letter to Mr. Stevens as soon as possible; it is important that he should have it at once, I think his number is 279 South B street; but if not you must go to him at the Capitol.

I wrote the Judge yesterday, should you be obliged to communicate with him again before I come down do so by note, as there is no doubt but Jeff's friends have spies around the Judge's office, and they might mark you.

Keep up good courage and attend to your pupil, and if we lose the game it will be through the stupidity of our friends or irresolution of our patrons and not through any fault of our own. If we are driven to "the last ditch" and publicly exposed, we may derive some consolation from the fact that several illustrious heads are as deep in the mud as we are in the mire, and will be obliged to share the obloquy with us.

You will see me within a week and need not write again unless something transpires rendering it absolutely necessary that I should hear from you.

Yours truly, S. CONOVER.

NEWS BY MAIL.

Serious Troubles Anticipated in Missouri at the Fall Elections—Civil War.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, August 27.—The "Missouri question," formerly so troublesome, was not half so threatening to the peace of the country as the question which has been presented by the political condition of that State. The election in Missouri will take place in November. The canvass has already been very earnestly commenced.—Politics rage there as fiercely as the war did. But the ex-rebels who formerly figured in the *melee* are now very quiet and demure, leaving the political conflict to be conducted by the Radicals on one side and the Conservatives on the other.

The Radical organs have predicted, if not invoked, social war in Missouri, and the Conservatives have, through their Philadelphia delegation, asked for protection from the general government. But we learn from prominent Conservative citizens of Missouri, now here, that they will need no aid from the military, and they are able, except in a few counties, to protect themselves.

The ex-rebels do not claim a right to vote. They stand aside. But the test oath of Missouri, embracing eighty-six articles, will exclude many loyal citizens from voting.

Cholera Reports.

NEW YORK, August 27.—Since the first May 829 fatal cases of cholera have occurred in New York, of which 486 are charged to the public institutions on Ward's, Blackwell's and Randall's Islands, leaving 343 deaths from this cause in the city proper. From the 1st of July to the 18th of August, 343 deaths from cholera took place in Brooklyn.

Rumors in Regard to Secretary Stanton and General Howard.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1866.

A Sunday paper of this city this morning gives currency to a report that Secretary Stanton will leave the Cabinet this week to be succeeded by General Steedman, and that General Howard will be removed from the Chief Commissionership of the Freedmen's Bureau to be succeded by General Fullerton. The former statement is probably unfounded, being based wholly upon street rumor, reference to which was made in your Washington dispatches of yesterday; the latter statement probably has some probabilities about it. There are strong indications that General Howard will soon be relieved; but when relieved his successor will probably be General Tillson, Assistant Commissioner for the State of Georgia, an officer who has been long identified with the Bureau, and one who has in every way proved himself faithful, competent and efficient.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

The Votes of Pennsylvania Deserters—The President's Tour—General Grant to Accompany the Party, &c.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.

J. W. Forney and prominent radical leaders of Pennsylvania have procured from the War Department a list of deserters from the army during the late war, from that State. It is said to be their intention to keep the matter quiet, and allow such of the deserters as propose to vote the radical ticket, to pass unquestioned, but those who offer to vote the conservative ticket will be challenged and prevented from exercising the elective franchise.

Gen. Grant and his chief of staff, Gen. Rawlings, have decided to accompany the President to Chicago. It is also understood that Secretary McCulloch and Attorney General Stanberry will accompany the party to New York, and return from there to Washington.

The Schutzenfest at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Aug. 26.—The German Schutzen Society hold their grand annual festival to-morrow, at their fine Park, near the eastern boundary of the city. The festivities will be initiated with a procession of Schutzen Societies, escorting the King of the Schutzenfest of last year in his charot. At the Park various elegant prizes will be contended for. Delegations from the New York, Philadelphia and Washington societies are expected to attend.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

Shipping Intelligence.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—P. M.

The steamer Haize, from Mobile, and French steamer Tampico, from Havre, have arrived here.

Capt. Leland, of the brig Nickopee, arrived here to-day. He reports the loss of his vessel by fire, on the 18th of July, bound from Charleston to Liverpool, with turpentine—crew saved.

The steamer Pennsylvania, from Liverpool, has arrived. Her news has been anticipated by the Cable.

Mr. Raymond and the National Union Executive Committee.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—P. M.

Mr. Raymond has met the threats to expell him by calling a meeting of the National Union Executive Committee, by virtue of his position as Chairman. Gov. Ward, of New Jersey, has written a letter thereupon, and denounces Raymond, by saying that he is a betrayer of his party, and repudiates said call.

Nominations for Congress—The action of the Municipal Authorities of Philadelphia toward the President and Party.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.

J. Lawrence Getz, Democrat, editor of the Reading *Gazette*, has been nominated for Congress in Burks District. In this city the Republicans have nominated for Congress, Wm. G. Kelly, Leonard Myers, Charles O'Neill and Jos. R. Syndhall.

The Democrats and Conservatives who support the President's policy, express great indignation at the course of the municipal authorities in refusing the hospitalities of the city to the President and party. By this action, or refusal to act, our officials have placed themselves in an exceptional position, all other cities having tendered their hospitalities.

The President in New York,

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

The President was met by delegations and crowds of persons at Burlington and Trenton, New Jersey, where demonstrations of respect were paid him. He arrived here this afternoon, and while crossing the river thundering salutes were fired. At the pier he was received by different municipal committees and citizens, among whom were Alex. T. Stewart, Wm. B. Astor, Commodore Vanderbilt, Moses Taylor and others. He was then escorted to City Hall, where Mayor Hoffman welcomed him formally to the great Metropolis, to which he replied in felicitous terms. Subsequently the heads of the city departments were presented, and shortly afterwards the President was escorted up Broadway by a military and civic procession, and finally to Delmonico's corner, 14th street and 5th Avenue. There the military passed in review before the President, the officers saluting and the soldiers and citizens cheering.

This evening the President and party will participate in a splendid banquet at Delmonico's, and will afterwards proceed to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The march of the procession was witnessed by hundreds of thousands of spectators, the number exceeding, if possible, that which lined that great thoroughfare on the occasion of the funeral honors to the late President. The civil and military authorities co-operated with the citizens' and merchants' committee with remarkable unanimity, and thus gave to their distinguished guest the grandest reception ever accorded to any public personage during our day, and the genuine enthusiasm manifested seems to mark it also as a spontaneous ovation of the people to the champion of their rights and liberties.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—6 P. M.

The Cotton market is heavy, with sales of 1,200 bales; Middlings 33@35½ cents. Flour is dull; Southern unchanged. Wheat has declined 2@3 cents. Corn is steady. Oats are 1 cent lower. Pork is heavy at $32 87—sales of 2,800 bbls. Groceries are dull. Spirits Turpentine 68 cts. Rosin $3@$8 ₱ bbl. There was no stock board to-day.

Later from Europe per the Ocean Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29.—Noon.

The sales of cotton to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales; Middling Uplands opened at 13½d@13¾d.

Advises from China report that the papers of the missing American schooner, Golden Pearl were found at sea, and that a vessel was sent from Hong Kong to search for her.

An arrival reports seeing the Great Eastern on the 19th inst.

LONDON, Aug. 29—noon.

Consols opened at 89¼ for money. Five-twenties 72¼.

The Paris morning Post says that the Empress of Mexico has so far succeeded in her mission as to induce Napoleon to extend the time of payment of the monies due France. He refused to loan Maximillian ten thousand francs for the equipment of his troops in Mexico, but consented to furnish material from the French arsenals. Napoleon also agreed not to withdraw the French troops before January.

PRAGUE, Aug. 28.

The headquarters of the Prussian army have been removed from this city to Topletz, on the north-west frontier of Bohemia.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 29—Noon.

The Steamship Hermann, sailed for New York this morning with $300,000 in specie.

The Election.

We have now the official vote in full of the election for the ratification or rejection of the new Constitution. The majority for Rejection is 1,982. Haywood is the only county in the State, which has not been heard from. We will publish in our next the vote in full.

THE BAPTISMS YESTERDAY.—We understand some eight hundred persons were present at Ellington's mill, yesterday, to witness the baptising of some forty or fifty converts, by the Rev. Mr. Ivey. Half-past eleven was the appointed time of the ceremony, and early on Saturday evening and Sunday morning large crows of visitors gathered in the neighborhood preparatory to witnessing the scene. There were, also, some two or three hundred spectators at Walnut creek, yesterday afternoon, at the baptising of some eight or ten persons, by the Rev. Mr. Raven. Good order prevailed at both ceremonies. Protracted meetings seems to be the order of the day in Wake.

Newbern Progress, 28th inst.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb	30 @	33	
BEEF CATTLE, ₱ 100 lbs	8 00 @	10 00	
BRICKS, ₱ M	12 00 @	20 00	
BARRELS, Sp'ts Turp., each,			
2nd hand	4 50 @	4 75	
New	5 00 @	5 50	
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,			
Tallow	20 @	25	
Adamantine	25 @	28	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,			
Java	40 @	45	
Laguayra	35 @	38	
Rio	26 @	28	
St. Domingo	26 @	28	
COTTON, ₱ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	00 @	00	
Strict Mid'g	00 @	00	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ₱ yard	40 @	42	
Dundee	37½@	40	
Rope, ₱ lb	20 @	21	
CORN MEAL, ₱ bushel	1 50 @	1 55	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ₱ yd	17 @	18	
YARN, ₱ 5 lb	00 @	2 50	
FEATHERS, ₱ lb	00 @	50	
FISH, ₱ bbl.,			
Mac

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., AUGUST 24, 1866.

Labor.

One of the results of the war has disclosed the fact that Southern chivalry does not proscribe labor, as it has always been falsely contended at the North, and by indifference and silence, in some degree admitted at the South. The history of the world does not furnish a parallel to the cheerfulness and zeal with which a people, who having staked and lost their all in the issue of battle went to work, as has characterized the people of the South. Failing in one undertaking they do not become discouraged, but immediately set about to test the probabilities of another. To excite their greatest enthusiasm and call forth their greatest energies, the work must only be honorable.

Ex-Confederates are at work all over this land. The mightiest chieftain among them—the consummate military leader, who with a half clad, poorly fed and equipped army, never more than a third, and frequently less than a fourth, the numbers of his adversaries, for four years kept one of finest and best furnished armies ever organized at bay and on more than two-thirds of the battle fields remained master of the situation, now adorns the presidency of a college with all the ability and zeal that distinguished him as a military leader; and to-day, in his more humble position, commands the respect of mankind in a greater degree, if possible, than when in the battles around Richmond he compelled McClellan to seek refuge under the guns of his fleet, or drove the magnificent army of Hooker from its fortifications upon the heights of Chancellorsville, or from the Wilderness to Petersburg, made the overwhelming legions of Grant pay the terrible cost of their confidence and temerity.

The illustrious example thus set has not been lost upon the subordinate officers and men of our armies. To-day throughout the South every grade of employment is filled by men who have distinguished themselves in the service, and while we point with pride to the noble soldier who fills the Gubernatorial Chair of Mississippi, still we can see the badge of honor ornamenting the soiled and worn garments, "faded gray," of men in the most humble employments; their badges telling so eloquently of the past, are not surer evidences of future success than are their contented faces and manly earnestness. These men are the true heroes of the war and are as much to be commended in private life as they were deserving of praise on the battle-field.

The avidity with which all classes at the South have gone to work is no new feature of the Southern character, although they have heretofore been regarded by the majority of the Northern citizens as adverse to manual labor. Previous to the war, with a very large class with us, work was not a necessity, consequently it was not done, and as the North saw the South in a great measure through the wealthy visitors at their watering places, at Operas and Ball Rooms of their cities, and at the counters of Stewart, opinions had been formed relative to our wealth and social life, and the temperament and general manners of our people, which were adverse to habits of industry and labor. Many regarded this section as a great plantation, and the title of "Southern planter" was a synonym of all that was and is desirable in life. The term conveyed to their minds palatial residences, beautiful groves, extensive fields, whose happy owners spent the winter in luxurious ease and social enjoyments and passed the summer in costly idleness, amid the mazes of the dance at Saratoga, hunting and fishing at the White Mountains, or enjoying the breezes and baths at Newport. Such, indeed, was the Northern view of Southern life.

Better would it have been for the unity of the sections and the prosperity of the country, had as large a proportion of the Northern people visited the South as the reverse. Happy would be the influence of the present influx of Northerners among us, were they not for the greater part the quintessence of Radicalism, sent as political missionaries and financiers to teach the freedmen hostility to the whites, and improve our political theories at our own expense. Certainly there are among us some who come in good faith, that have learned much of Southern character, which must have a favorable influence upon them. Business, if not social intercouse, must have developed the fact that energy and labor were not antagonistical to Southern habits, and that work is not only regarded as honorable among us, but most are determined to reap the reward promised the faithful laborer.

The President's Friends.

At the close of the war, a party of broken down politicians, the leaders for the most part having been repudiated at the ballot-box by the people of North Carolina, endeavored by professing peculiar and special loyalty, and claiming to be, *par excellence*, the friends of the President, in the midst of the general fear and consternation attending the overthrow of the armies of the Confederacy, and the entire subversion of the State Government, to grasp political power, which had been denied them in more deliberate moments, and when the privileges of voting had been unrestricted by proclamations of the Federal Executive and the fear of the bayonet. Through an unfortunate appointment by the President of Provisional Governor, (and a terrible responsibility rests upon those who made the recommendation for which the people of the State will yet hold them accountable,) they were partially successful and needed only the re-election of their candidate for Governor to complete their triumph.

A Convention, little less radical than Congress itself, elected under the order of partial disfranchisement, recorded in its legislation the decrees of the President and the wishes of the Provisional Governor; the first, in his honest desire to restore the State to its constitutional relations with the other States, and continually and entirely occupied by the cares of a disorganized Government, saw not that the latter was using the very troubles desired to be quieted, for purposes of personal and political advancement. True to their instincts and in order to reward the faithful, every office, judicial and executive, was declared by this Convention to be vacant and elections ordered to fill them.

The people by a most decisive vote and under extraordinary influences, placed the seal of their disapprobation upon this political knavery by defeating the chief plotter and foremost partizan, and had they not been deceived in their representatives, the State would not have been humiliated by the scene which transpired when the credentials of John Pool were presented in the United States Senate, or the history of our judiciary have had to record the means used to defeat such high-toned gentlemen and able jurists as Manly, Heath, Howard, French and Osborne. Candidates for the Legislature, elected by professing an opposition to Governor Holden they did not feel, sold themselves at the lowest market price, and gave the support of their counties to measures and men that had been expressly repudiated at the ballot-box.

Many of these dishonest representatives excused their course and diverted the attention of their constituents by keeping up the appearance of devotion to the Union and the policy of the President, and justified their support of Radicals because they pretended to be the special and peculiar friends of Mr. Johnson. Men who had remained true to their section and had, on the battle-field and in the legislative halls, State and National, remained firm in support of their sworn obligations—who "fought it out," were declared to be unworthy to join the President of the Convention and his immaculate associates in their pleasant journey "home;" the State, they said, must be reorganized by "unmistakably" loyal men.

Now that the issue has been definitely joined between the President and the Radicals, where do we find these special friends and the intensely loyal gentlemen who were "going home?" We have searched in vain to find their names as taking part in the meetings preliminary to the National Union Convention, which had been called by the friends of the President. We find among the delegates present the "rebel" Hon. Thos. S. Ashe, but the "loyalist," John Pool, has made no record in its favor, but still the former was defeated for Senator by the latter *to please the Administration*. So far as we know, no utterance from such "unmistakable" loyal gentlemen as Hon. Thos. Settle, McDonald, of Moore, Bryan, of Wilkes, Dr. Sloan, of Gaston, Gahagan, of Madison, T. R. Caldwell, and other peculiar *national* men of the State Convention, has been heard in support of the President or in opposition to the Congress. Even the *Standard*, the President's *organ* (so-called,) gives the National Convention the cold shoulder with the following very lucid remarks: "The issue is now fairly joined between the President and the present Congress in the elections pending in the Northern and Western States. The controversy will be very bitter. We sincerely trust that the result may be the very best for the whole country." If these, indeed, be the true friends of the President in this State, well may he desire to be saved from them.

But the course of these politicians is having its legitimate results in the State. The teachings of these men and the position of a few papers are building up a party, insignificant in character and numbers however, favorable to the Congress and hostile to the President. We have already seen published, meetings in two counties endorsing Jack Hamilton's *loyal* Convention and appointing delegates thereto. In Henderson county among other resolutions adopted, we find these:

"That we recommend the appointment of two delegates to represent this congressional district in the Philadelphia [1st September loyal] convention.

"2. That we most cordially endorse the amendments to the constitution of the United States as recommended by the reconstruction committee, known as the Howard amendment, which prohibits traitors from holding office."

The last *Standard* brings us the proceedings of a meeting held in Washington county, which are ordered to be published in the *Standard*, Washington City *Chronicle*, New York *Tribune* and Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and among others we find the following resolutions:

3. That our thanks are due to Congress for their refusal to invest with power those who have been enemies to the government.

4. That although it is the dearest wish of our hearts to see the old North State take her place again in the councils of the nation, yet we are willing to remain as we are indefinitely rather than allow red-handed traitors to control us.

5. That we do heartily endorse the call and the principles set forth for a Convention of Southern loyalists to be held in Philadelphia the 3d of September next, and that we will support any measure for the speedy restoration of the Southern States on a sound basis.

The President surely cannot be ignorant where these men get encouragement, and who are their friends in this State. The resolutions themselves are but a repetition of speeches in the State Convention and editorials of the *Standard*. We are sincerely glad that the manliness of the President has defined clearly and fairly the line of demarkation between himself and the Radicals, and that the National Union Convention has acted upon this fact. In North Carolina, at least, it will prevent our people from being deceived, as all candidates will be required to define their positions, and many we trust, made to explain their conduct during the sessions of the late Legislature. If it does no other good, a dividing line will be made between parties, and we venture the opinion that the ensuing Legislature will not so much disregard the wishes of the people, as to return Mr. Pool to the United States Senate.

So far, then, as this State is concerned, and we believe the rule will hold out good throughout the South, those men who were prominent and faithful friends of the Confederate Government; those who "fought it out," and having submitted to the authority of the United States and subscribed their solemn oaths, are to-day the true friends of the President, the "unmistakably" loyal men of the South, and the conservative men of the North have so decided in giving their representatives at Philadelphia the right hand of fellowship. We believe, through their influence and the manly patriotism of Andrew Johnson, the South will yet be restored on honorable terms, to her proper relations with the Government, in spite of Congress and Southern "Unionists." Our sympathies are with the President and those most devoted to the Union, and who are determined to restore it on an honorable basis, without the dictation of Northern radicals or Southern traitors.

The Fall Elections at the North.

Beyond doubt the South should now turn her attention to industry and economy rather than to questions of politics. It is probable that too much attention to politics and too little to industrial pursuits in the South has been her curse.—The recent conflict between the sections has proved that fundamental principles of government and political rights are but abstract theories that will not settle disputes or win battles in the face of material wealth and strength. What the South now desires most is to avail herself of this lesson taught her by the war. But in order to secure capital, without which our shattered estates cannot be rebuilt, there must be security and confidence felt in the permanency of peace, and this can only be accomplished by reconcilliation and restoration on an honorable basis. Capital is timid and industry easily discouraged, and in order to successfully invite the one and develope the other, the political agitation which gave birth to the military struggle, but which unfortunately did not die with it, must have a favorable solution.

The South, therefore, has more than a mere political interest in the congressional elections to be held this Fall. While the North is to be the battle field of the great political struggles, the South is to derive the greatest benefit, should the conservatives be successful. A desire to achieve success, wield power and control the distribution of the "loaves and fishes" of the Government may influence some; but with us, the defeat of the Radicals is a necessity upon which our prosperity depends. We will, then, watch the result of their elections with closest attention and deepest interest.

With the adjournment of the Philadelphia Convention, the campaign in the Northern States may be said to have opened. Already conventions and mass meetings are advertised to assemble in order to ratify its proceedings and put forth candidates. In some States the nominations have already been made, and in Indiana and Illinois the campaign has opened with an intensity almost unequalled, and preparations have been made for carrying it out to the end with a vigor unsurpassed. The contest will very soon open everywhere in the Northern States and the opposing principles of *Unionism* and *Radicalism* will range themselves for a struggle as momentous as any the country has ever witnessed.

As a matter of much interest the New York *Herald* has prepared with great care the vote in every district for members of Congress in 1864, and we find much in this exhibit which gives us encouragement in the ensuing campaign. In twenty-two districts, the Radical majorities were less than a thousand each, and in eighteen others, the majorities were less than two thousand. In three districts, now represented by Radicals, the opposition vote was greater than that polled for the successful candidate, but was lost on account of division. In some ten or fifteen more the majorities ranged below twenty-five hundred.

When it is taken into consideration that at that election the war was rapidly culminating in Federal success, and the very stubbornness and desperation of the Confederate troops serving only to turn success into vindictiveness, this list of votes presents a most hopeful prospect. Then, the war, its incidents and necessities, fully engrossed the people, and the election turned only on this issue. But now it is different. The South is as determined to-day to re-enter the Union as she was then desirous of separating from it, and those who owed their success to their warm protestations of love for the Union are now attempting to accomplish by legislation what the South failed to do with arms. The people of the North themselves, are becoming alarmed at the progress of the political revolution, and the Administration is using its power to check its headlong course.

We have much reason, therefore, to hope that most, if not all these majorities will be overcome, and that in others the result was more owing to the excitement of the war than to mature decision, and that the return of peace will disclose a consequent revulsion of feeling towards the conquered that will be recorded this Fall in favor of the reconciliation of the sections and the prosperity and glory of the country.

A Timely Affair.

We have heretofore urged our views at much length, in reference to the bloody riots which have recently occurred at different points in the South. We then said and still think that they were inaugurated for party purposes by the emissaries of the Radicals, and for party success they would mortgage the life of every freedman in the South and make as many bloody forfeitures thereof as party success demanded.

A correspondent of the Boston *Commonwealth*, admits very fully what we have charged. He says, speaking of the New Orleans riot: "The barbarism in New Orleans is a *timely affair*. This is the sentiment of all I meet who are not copper-headish. The colored people think the same.—When the news reached us, one gentleman said *it was another ten thousand votes to the party of progress*." This, then, accounts for the "milk in the cocoa nut." Being pleased with their success at Memphis, they got up another "timely affair" just to anticipate the Philadelphia Convention and to mark the adjournment of Congress, and to justify its legislation.

If this party resorts to such means, in order merely to justify its iniquitous acts in Congress, what may we expect when ten times "ten thousand votes" are required by the "party of progress." If Memphis and New Orleans are selected as the opening scenes of their lawlessness and murder, who can tell what places are next on the bloody list. All our information goes to confirm the opinion that the "party of progress" is rapidly losing ground, and but a limited time remains between this and the important elections which must decide its fate. The opportunities are too frequent, the material too abundant, the desire too strong, and the object to be obtained too great for them to hesitate when and where the riots begin or with what result. Votes must be obtained, the party must succeed. It would be preferable that the lives of "rebels" should be sacrificed, but the "poor negro" will be offered up if necessary, and even another Dostie will only add to their success. Twice one hundred thousand votes are required, and a score of riots will be inaugurated to secure them.

Business in New York.

We clip the following from the *Journal of Commerce*:

"The throng of country buyers in our city is daily increasing, and we hear of more on the way. This has given a fresh impulse to the demand from jobbers, and trade is rapidly improving.—We notice that credit is more frequently asked, and more freely given than in either of the last three or four years. While this shows an increasing general confidence in the stability of trade, it is hardly consistent with a wise forecasting of events likely to occur. This is just the period when overtrading, if extensively practiced, is certain to precipitate a disastrous financial crisis; and too easy credits are a certain stimulus to an excessive trade. Buyers with ready cash may not always be secured, but recklessness in granting credits is going much too far in the other extreme. Our dry goods jobbers stand strongly, although they have made little money the last seven months; but neither they nor the wholesale grocers and hardware houses can afford to distribute a large stock, at present rates, broadcast over the country, and trust their harvest entirely to a future ingathering of collections. This recklessness is born of too fierce a rivalry and overmuch competition, and the best and shrewdest houses do not indulge it. We hope the others will be warned in time. With this exception, the aspect of business is promising, and our city is fairly beginning to resume its wonted cheerfulness, amid the din and bustle of returning trade."

AGRICULTURE.—The August meeting of the Farmers' Club of Spring Garden and Rocky Point, was held on Saturday last, at the residence of Mr. Bryan Brown, of Rocky Point. The Club continues to grow in interest and increase in prosperity. It has already done much good to the great cause of agriculture. The members seem to be more and more devoted to the principle of raising the greatest quantity on the smallest space, and of thus wisely adapting themselves to the necessities of the new labor system of the South. Labor saving instruments, thorough drainage, deep plowing, and heavy manuring, must now constitute the order of the day among farmers who would prosper, and this is the idea of this Club.

By request, Col. E. D. Hall addressed the Club, and his address was able and practical, showing his deep interest in the cause of agriculture, and his patriotic devotion to the rights and interests of the people. It was very well received. The Club requested a copy for publication, and we trust the Colonel will comply with the request. Its publication will do good.

Major Engelhard, of the *Journal*, has been invited to address the Club at its next meeting. The regular meetings are changed to the last Thursday of each month.

NEW COTTON.—Competition is rife among the planters of Marion District, S. C., who evince commendable perseverance, in their endeavors to obtain the prize offered for the first 400 pound bale of new cotton.

The prize being withheld from Messrs. Moody & Smith, on account of the deficiency in the weight of the first bale shipped, they have since that time forwarded 50 pounds more, in order to make in all 400 pounds. They have also forwarded another bale of new cotton weighing 416 pounds, to their agents, Messrs. Russell & Ellis, which was received Thursday morning, and has been sold to a party in the city, at 33 cents per pound. This cotton was grown upon the place of Mr. I. H. Watson, near Marion C. H.

Messrs. Northrop & Cumming also received yesterday morning, a bale of new cotton, shipped from Marion C. H. by R. M. Houston, and grown upon the plantation of Mr. E. J. Moody. This bale weighs 497 pounds. A claim has also been put in for the prize, by these parties, who as agents for the planter, claim that it be awarded them.

THE FIRST BALE OF NEW COTTON—THE SILVER CUP.—It will be seen from the following correspondence, that the Silver Cup offered by our enterprising merchants, Messrs. Mitchell, Allen & Co., last May, for the first bale of new cotton brought to this market, has been awarded to I. H. Watson, Esq., of Marion District, S. C. There were one or two other competitors, but Mr. Watson carries off the palm—the Cup. We only hope it may be an inducement to others to compete for similar prizes next season. But we beg our agricultural readers, and all others, not to forget that it is highly necessary that they should not neglect the highly important production of provisions:

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 25th, 1866.

MESSRS. MITCHELL, ALLEN & Co., WILMINGTON.

DEAR SIRS: Having been requested by you to act as a Committee, to award the premium of the *Silver Cup* to the planter who shall sell in this market, the first bale of new cotton weighing *Four Hundred* pounds, grown in 1866, we have examined the claims of the different parties, through their Agents, Messrs. Russell & Ellis and Messrs. Northrop & Cumming, and have no hesitation in awarding the Silver Cup, so generously offered by you in your Circular of 17th May, 1866, to Mr. Israel H. Watson, of Marion District, South Carolina, who is represented by Messrs. Russell & Ellis of this city.

J. SHACKELFORD,
S. D. WALLACE,
E. MURRAY. } Committee.

P. S. Messrs. Northrop & Cumming, have ordered a Cup similar to the one offered by Messrs. Mitchell, Allen & Co., for Mr. E. J. Moody, of Marion, S. C., he having come so near getting the other prize, and also having the heaviest bale of cotton—(his bale weighed 497 pounds.)

WILMINGTON RAILWAY BRIDGE COMPANY.—A meeting was held in this place yesterday, the three Railroads being properly represented, and a company organized by authority of an act of the late State Convention, under the name and style as given above. Hon. R. R. Bridgers was elected President, and Stephen D. Wallace, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer. The company is organized for the purpose of constructing a Railroad bridge across the Cape Fear river.

We copy the following interesting letter from the *Dipatch*. It is from the pen of one of the most accomplished ladies of Texas, recently on a visit to our city. The authoress has fallen into an error in regard to the time of the epidemic, in which the beloved Rector of St. James' church, Dr. R. B. Drane died, and in which Mr. Repiton labored. It was during the prevalence of the yellow fever in the fall of 1862. The Rev. Mr. Pritchard of the Baptist church, also fell a victim while faithfully laboring in behalf of our suffering citizens. The Rev. Thomas Murphy of the Roman Catholic church, also labored zealously throughout the epidemic, and though spared then, has since been called to render an account of his stewardship:

A Texan's Impression of Wilmington.

A correspondent of the Houston (Texas) *Telegraph*, writes a long letter to that paper, from this place, under date of June 19th, from which we make the following extracts:

We find ourselves in Wilmington, one of the loveliest cities of the South. Although it is one of the handsomest built towns we have ever seen, many of the residences being almost palatial—yet there is an air of quiet repose, a quaint, old time look that is perfectly refreshing. It reminds you of some grand old dame of the past dressed in brocade and farthingale, resting on an antique chair of state. This air, however, does not invade the business part of the town—there Cape Fear river, with its steam and sail ships, the wharves laden with productions of the State, pitch, tar, turpentine and lumber, playing a conspicuous part—the large and elegant "stations," where the steam horses screech and puff every hour, the steam ferry-boats, the porters, the seamen, the cries and calls, and all the babel of commercial life lives and reigns.

Great taste and elegance characterize the churches—St. John's (Episcopal,) and the First Baptist church are especially beautiful. The latter, when entirely completed, will afford one of the handsomest specimens of Norman Gothic in the country. It is worth a trip to Wilmington to hear Rev. Mr. Patterson, of St. James, read the service. He is a Greek on his father's side, and we fancy we detect many of the characteristics of that people; brilliant intellect, deep devotion, a keen appreciation of the beautiful, and, above all, a most passionate love for his country—our own Sunny South—a love that led him to the camp and field, and so consistent a life of Christian uprightness, purity and zeal distinguished him while there, that he now holds, as it were, the hearts of all the young men in this city in the hollow of his hand.

Rev. Mr. Young, pastor of the First Baptist, is away enjoying his summer vacation. Rev. Dr. Repiton, who has sustained a church at his own expense for 27 years, still preaches in the Third Baptist church. The life and services of this eminently good man would fill pages, and delight the heart of every thinking Christian to see one of his talents and wealth consecrating it all to the service of his Master, so unreservedly, so conscientiously, without money and without price; not for a few weeks or months, but for 27 years. Never leaving his self-imposed charge under any circumstances, but standing by his post through the terrible epidemics of small-pox and yellow fever. In the latter in 1864, remaining when every other minister fled, save one Episcopal clergyman. They labored together until the good Rector fell, like a true soldier, on the field—comforted in his dying hours by his Baptist brother, who performed at his grave the last sad rites for the dead.

Wilmington is eminently moral and religious; one is struck by the conversation and tone of manner regarding all interests of a religious character. The Church, the Sunday School and choir, etc. And we can but believe that it is owing to the faithful band of shepherds guarding the folds. The society of this place has long been celebrated for its elegance and hospitality—and we certainly feel gratefully impelled to record the truth of this claim. We see a good deal of the family of the ex-Mayor, so dear to the hearts of our Bayou City Guards for their kindness to them after the "break up," when they went to Wilmington, ragged, dirty, pennyless, poor Confederates, feeling hopeless, friendless, and found the good Mr. S. on the street, literally obeying the scriptural injunction of going into the highways, hedges and ditches, and *compelling* them to come in to the table prepared in overflowing bounty, and where his noble lady met them as she would have received conquering heroes, having garments for the ragged—money for the needy, and a sister's smiles for all. Their memory will be green in the hearts of the Texans as long as there is a Hood's man to tell the story of their goodness.

The things that characterize Wilmington have been hers always. Griffith McRee in his life of James Iredell, speaking of the society of this place says:—Wilmington in 1774 was noted for its unbounded hospitality and the elegance of its society. Men of rare talents, fortune and attainments, united to render it the home of politeness, ease and enjoyment. Though the footprint of the Indian had as yet scarcely been effaced, the higher civilization of the "Old World had been transplanted there and taken vigorous root. There was Gen. Ashe the great popular leader, whose address was consummate and whose quickness of apprehension seemed intuitive, the very Rupert of debate. Harnett who could boast a genius for music and tact for letters, the representative man of Cape Fear.—Dr. John Eustace the correspondent of Sterne, who united wit and genius and learning and science.—Colonel Thomas Lloyd, gifted with talents and adorned with classical literature. Howe, (afterwards Lord Howe,) whose imagination fascinated, whose repartee overpowered, and whose conversation was enlivened by strains of exquisite raillery. Dr. John Fergus of stately presence, with velvet coat, cocked hat and gold headed cane—a graduate of Edinburg, an excellent Latin and Greek scholar. William Pennington, (Comptroller of the Customs and afterwards Master of the Ceremonies at Bath,) an elegant writer, admired for his wit. Maclain, irrascible but intelligent, who trod the path of honor nearly *parra passu*—with Iredell, Hooper, Johnston, Hill, Lillington, Moore, DeRosset, and a host of others."

These men gave tone and character to the city; and their descendants—many of whom live under the same roof-tree that sheltered their forefathers, have proved themselves faithful custodians of the honorable heritage bequeathed them by Cavalier sires.

It is to such progenitors the South owes her exemption from Plymouth Rock fanaticisms and puritanical cant.

Military Officers on a Political Stumping Tour.

Generals Custer, McCook and other prominent officers, delegates to the late Philadelphia Convention, will start immediately upon a stumping tour through the Western States.

Alleged Conspiracy to Rob the National Bank of Newbern and Murder the Cashier.

We learn from the *Commercial* that the city of Newbern was thrown into a state of feverish excitement on the 21st inst., by the report that a conspiracy to murder the Cashier of the National Bank, Mr. H. Thompson, and rob the safes in that building, had been discovered and frustrated. The parties implicated in the affair were H. C. Lee, who was at the close of the war, a Captain in the 99th N. Y. Vol. Infantry, and lately doing business on South Front Street in Newbern, as a wholesale liquor merchant, and one John White, known as Capt. White, not long since keeping a stall in the market. The case was tried before his Honor, Mayor Washington and Justice Osgood, and the Court Room was crowded to suffocation by all classes of citizens.

The first witness examined was Rollie Wilcox, leader of a band at the Dance House near the depot, who testified in substance that a few days before I had been taken aside by Capt. White and asked if I did not want to make a fortune, and replying in the affirmative, was told that a man would put me in the way of it. Expressing a desire to see the man, Capt. White told me that if he saw me with the man he would give me a signal by which I would know him. Next day Capt. W. pointed to Capt. Lee, who was walking by the depot, as the man he referred to on the previous day. I then had an interview with Capt. Lee, who told me that he could show me where there was $80,000 in the city, and how to get it.—He said it was in the National Bank, and that he would go into the Bank that evening about 8 o'clock and get out Mr. Eldridge and Mr. Benson, and take them down to the Club House or his own house and treat them to a supper and while he was away with them, I was to go into the bank and shoot the Cashier. I would find the key in the large safe or in the Cashier's pocket, and I should then open the safe and put the money in an oat sack, which he (Capt. Lee) would furnish me with, which I was to fill with money and then make my escape through the rear of the building and take the money up to his house where Mr. Eldridge and Mr. Benson would then be. I was to carry it into the back yard. The next evening, which was Friday last, I met Capt. Lee at the corner of Middle and Pollok streets. I then went with him to the tree opposite the Bank, and I asked him why he did not go in. He said "it is too late to get the men out, and we will have to wait till to-morrow evening, when we will all be on hand and carry the thing out." I told him I would not shoot the Cashier, but kill him with a club, as that would make no noise, he said, "Oh, that is just the thing." (Here the prisoner, John White, became so ill that he was permitted to retire to the adjoining room in the Police Office.) I let the matter go so far because I was afraid to disclose the matter for fear that Capt. Lee or Capt. White would put out my lamp. I told two of my friends, George Brown and Patrick Kelly, who are clerks for Mr. Martin McNamara, all about it.

Upon the cross-examination by C. C. Clarke, Esq., Wilcox testified that Capt. Lee had shown him the plan of the Bank, and where the safe were, and how to escape from the building.

Mr. H. Thompson sworn. I am cashier of the National Bank. I know Capt. Lee. Was introduced to him some time ago by Col. Heaton the President of the Bank. He has been in the bank frequently to see Mr. Benson, a friend of mine, who was acquainted with him when in the service. I never went out to take dinner or supper with Capt. Lee. He invited me once to go shooting with him, which I was unable to do. The reason why I did not let the plan reach its maturity, which I first intended, and then have the perpetrators apprehended, was because I deemed it advisable for prudential reasons, which were apparent subsequently, to have the parties arrested immediately, which was done last night.

Several witnesses were then introduced to corroberate the testimony of Wilcox.

Evidence was introduced by the defence in support of the previous good character of Lee while in the army. The Court was then addressed by Messrs. Leman, Seymour, Justice and Clarke, and then bound over the accused to the Superior Court—Lee in the sum of $1000 and White in the sum of $250, first stating its ground for its action.

From the Church Intelligencer.

Another Letter from Bishop Atkinson.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, July 24, 1866.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER.—*My Dear Sir*: We reached London on the 28th of June, and on the next Sunday attended morning service at St. Albans, Brook street, Holborne. This is one of the most advanced of the Ritualistic Churches in this country, and the mode of worship adopted there enealbles us better to understand the innovations which this school is introducing into the services of the Church. There is nothing very peculiar in the building itself, except that the chancel is screened by a railing from the space occupied by the congregation, and is entered by gates which are shut when the services terminate. The Robes of the Priests, however, differ from anything in use, for at least three hundred years. Gown and surplice are altogether discarded, and in their stead we see gorgeous vestments of green and gold, called, I believe, Dolmatic and Chasuble. The service is, of course, choral, the Psalms are chanted, and the Prayers intoned. This however is not unauthorized, nor is it unusual in England, having always been maintained in cathedrals, and in some of the larger churches. But that which is unusual is the burning of lights on the Altar, and the use of Incense. During the whole service, boys are swinging censers in the Chancel, censing the Priests, and pouring out volumes of smoke, which circle around the chancel, and escape into the other parts of the building. Hymns and Anthems are also introduced into the service, some of which addressed to the Virgin Mary, and others in honor of the Sacrament, appear to verge on Idolatry.

The sermon was not liable to exception in point of doctrine, being an exposition of the Gospel for the Day, which declares the blessedness of those who suffer for righteousness's sake, the preacher applying it, as might be expected, to himself and his party. Their sufferings however have not been very great so far. The populace does not interfere with them, as it did some years ago, and Convocation has censured them very gently, acknowledging the excellence of their motives, and the influence they have excited in drawing a good many careless people to the Church. I believe it is felt in England, as, I am sure it ought to be *there*, and as well in our own country, and I apprehend, throughout Christendom, that there is a greater and much more pressing danger than that even of perversion to Rome, the danger of sinking into infidelity. I fear this is greatly increased among the educated classes of this people. I understand that the young men of Oxford and Cambridge are very much under the influence of irreligious writers. In the former University, this has been somewhat checked of late by the effect produced by the sermons of Mr. Liddon, whose learning, depth of thought, and cultivated eloquence make him, at present, a power in the Church of England. Still the literature of the day is unfavorable to Faith. The two men who have most sway over thought and opinion in this country are Mr. J. S. Mill, and Mr. Carlyle, and these are rather boastful of their want of orthodoxy. The Periodicals which are most read reflect similar views, and I apprehend that in society they are very common, and openly expressed. At the same time, powerful efforts are making for the religious welfare of the people. New and handsome churches are being built in every direction, and all that I have attended, whether new or old, Ritualistic or Evangelical, seem to have full congregations of decorous, and at the same time, earnest worshippers.

In the evening of my first Sunday in London, I went to hear St. Bishop of Oxford preach a charity sermon at St. James's, Piccadilly. He is regarded as perhaps the best preacher, and one of the ablest men in the Kingdom. His eloquence is extemporaneous and his manner animated. Having a letter to him, I made his acquaintance at the time, and have received much kindness from him since. At his invitation I went to attend a Conference of his Clergy in the city of Oxford, but I was detained so long in London, that the Conference had closed when I reached the College where it was held. I visited, however, the Ashmolean Museum, where I saw many Roman and early English Antiquities, such as the finger ring of Alfred the Great and the watch of Queen Elizabeth, and also passed some hours in the Bodleian Library, which, however, to be examined to much profit would require weeks, or months. As it was vacation, I stayed but a short time in Oxford, hoping to visit it again during Term.

On my second Sunday in London I went down with the Bishop of Oxford to attend service at Hornsey, one of the villages near London which the Metropolis is opening its monstrous jaws to swallow up, and which in a few years it will have made a part of itself. At present it is a beautiful rural spot, and the church and rectory, and I may add, the clergyman, are admirable representatives, in their respective departments, of the Church of England. The sermon, which was delivered by the Bishop of Oxford, was, as might be expected, very able and interesting. At night I went to the special service at Westminster Abbey. It was held in the nave of the Church, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. The congregation, in its numbers, and in the fullness of the volume of sound, with which the anthems and hymns were sung, resembled one of those camp-meetings I remembered to have attended in my youth, although in order and decorum, and I may add, in knowledge of music, it was very different. The service was indeed one of the most impressive I ever attended. The Church is the most beautiful, and one of the grandest in England, and was, as I have said, crowded with an intelligent and apparently devout congregation. The music from a Choir of some fifty men and boys, with fine voices and thoroughly trained, accompanied by an organ of great power, and occasionally sustained by the voices of hundreds, perhaps thousands of the worshippers, rose among those grand old arches over our heads, like melodious thunder. The service was, of course, choral, and it is well to go to one of these special services at Westminster Abbey, or St. Paul's, to know what a choral service is capable of effecting. Any at a parish church is tame and feeble compared with it. The sermon, without being very original or powerful, was animated and impressive, and like the one I had heard in the morning, was extemporaneous so far as not to be read from a manuscript. It seemed to me however to be precomposed as to its diction, which was not the case with that of the Bishop of Oxford.

On the next Sunday, I heard Dr. Goulbourn, both in the morning and afternoon. His sermons were such as might be expected from the author of those admirable writings, which are so generally and justly admired in America, as well as in England. Indeed, if I am not much mistaken, one of the sermons I heard, belonging to a series on the Lord's Prayer, will, before long, form a part of a volume, intended to elucidate and enforce the Divine Lessons taught us in that Blessed Formulary. My strength has improved so much that I did not hesitate to go to a third service at night, again choosing Westminster Abbey. There by the kindness of Canon Hawkins (well known in our country as Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, but who is now one of the Clergy of the Abbey,) we had tickets admitting us to reserved seats near the pulpit, and were able to hear with more comfort, a sermon of considerable power from Mr. Miller, a leader of the Evangelical Party. The choice of preachers at these special services is made by the Dean of Westminster, (Stanley,) who being a Broad-Churchman, prefers a broad basis for the religous instruction of the people, and therefore invites men of every school in the Church to fill the pulpit of the Abbey, e. g., Dr. Pusey on the one hand, and Mr. Miller on the other. Dr. Pusey, however, I understand, declined.

I must now bring this letter to a close, but in doing so, I feel authorized to say a few words in regard to my health. I have continued steadily to improve ever since reaching this country, but as I felt my first business was to secure for myself, and thereby for those to whom my services are due, the greatest amount of benefit to my constitution which I could obtain, I determined to visit some watering-place for that purpose. In doing this, I was recommended first to consult Sir Thomas Watson, one of the most eminent of living physicians. After examination of my case, he took the same view of it which had been taken by my friend and physician at Wilmington, Dr. W. G. Thomas, and indeed by the physicians generally whom I had consulted, that is, that there was no disease in the structure of any of the organs, but debility in the action of several. He therefore recommended me to come to Tunbridge Wells and drink its Chalybeate Waters, which are the more invigorating, because surrounded by a peculiarly healthy and beautiful country. I followed his advice and here I am. Hoping soon to write again,

I remain yours, T. A.

Movements of General Beauregard in Europe.

The following translation from the Paris correspondent of the New Orleans *Rennaissance* of the 12th inst., gives some interesting information in regard to this distinguished soldier:

General Beauregard has returned to Paris; but, in a few days, he goes to Vichey, for the benefit of the waters. While here the illustrious Confederate has been the object of a sympathizing and very flattering curiosity. There are few eminent persons, especially among those belonging to the army, or connected with the Government, who have not sought the honor of seeing and entertaining him. The Emperor has invited him to visit the camp of Chalons, and General Fave, Governor of the Polytechnic school, has volunteered to guide him through all the military establishments of the capital. General Beauregard is astonished by all he sees here. At Versailles, the battle pictures, by the great French masters, made a profound impression on him. Before some of them he remained more than half an hour in contemplation. The things which most interested him, however, were the artillery museum and the curious collection at the Hotel des Invalides of plans in relief, of the fortified places of the world.

The General has likewise received from a Government, which I am not permitted to name, an extremely brilliant offer, which, however, he has declined. He was offered the chief command of an army of eighty thousand men, salary of one hundred thousand francs per annum, and a donation of land worth a million of dollars, with the "grand naturalization" of himself and his family. The General declined, saying that his sword belonged to his country, and he would never draw it except for her.

There is one question which is asked him almost every moment—"in case there should be war between a European power and the United States, would the South revolt?" The General always replies that he thinks not, and this answer invariably seems to cause astonishment—why, indeed, I cannot say.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—6 P. M.

A trunk containing $500,000 in securities, deposited in the vault of one of the city bank, has been stolen. The theft is shared by a house here and one in Boston. No clue has as yet been made as to the perpetrators of the robbery.

Mayor Hoffman, the Chamber of Commerce, Tammany, and other Democratic Committees, as well as Merchants, are arranging to give President Johnson a grand civic and military reception on Wednesday next.

The French Bluebeard, Phillippe, the presumed assassin of many females, was executed outside the prison of La Roquette, in Paris, in the vicinity of which crowds of persons curious in such matters had been in waiting for several nights. His last victim, a lady artist, who survived his murderous attack, did all in her power to save Phillippe's life, wishing in a truly Christian spirit, to return good for evil; but the Imperial clemency was not exercised.

Arrangements are being made for the holding of a "national horse show" in Dublin, in September.

A young girl in Manchester, N. H., caught her foot in her hoop skirt, fell down stairs and was killed.

DIED.

In Guilford county, on the 17th inst., Mrs. EUNICE WORTH, relict of the late Dr. David Worth, and mother of Gov. Worth. She was a life-long, useful and consistent member of the Society of Friends, and raised a large and respectable family of children, who honor her in their lives, as among our best citizens. She died in great peace, in the 86th year of her age.

In this city, on the 24th inst., CHRISTOPHER, only child of J. W. Quinn, aged 4 years, 3 months and 2 days.